

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 28, 1923



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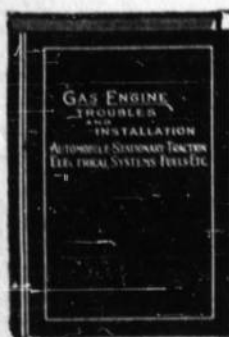
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- Section 3. EXPENDITURES**—For crops, livestock, farm machinery, equipment and repairs on same, permanent improvements and repairs on same, expenses for labor, miscellaneous expenses.
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Alternative Vote for Single Member Constituencies Adopted by House—P.R.
Rejected—Civil Service Commission to be Investigated
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE principal subjects considered in the House of Commons during the week were proportional representation, appointments and the Civil Service Commission, the French trade treaty, and the estimates for agriculture. The personnel of several important committees was announced, that on redistribution will consist of 19 members, on which the progressives have five, two from the West, two from Ontario and one from the maritime provinces.

Though not discussed on the floor of parliament, the members were perhaps more interested in the decision of the Supreme Court in the Moose Jaw election appeal than they were in anything else. As is generally known, the court dismissed the appeal of R. M. Johnson against the judgment of the Saskatchewan court unseating him, but said nothing about his disqualification, on the ground that as the lower court had not mentioned it, it was not really before the Supreme Court. One is safe in saying that no election case in the history of the present generation has awakened more interest among politicians than has this one, and none in which as much sympathy has been expressed for an unseated member as has been expressed for Mr. Johnson.

No fault is found with the unseating of Mr. Johnson, it being recognized that the law in this respect must take its course; but the average member, knowing well the latitude generally taken in the making of statements of election expenses, feels that for a man to be disqualified from being a candidate in a federal election, or even from voting in one for seven years, and that on a charge of having left out of his statement bills aggregating less than \$100, is very hard luck. The feeling is the stronger because it is well known that possibly 80 per cent. of the members could have been disqualified on similar grounds.

Back to Patronage

Political patronage dies hard. Indeed, there is in the House of Commons a numerous school, its disciples being found on both sides of the House, who will not be happy without it, and they do not intend that it should die. They will have it that politics without patronage is not politics at all, and they are determined, if possible, to get some of it back. This sentiment found expression in the motion of Major Power to repeal the Civil Service Act, but which, in all fairness it must be said, was intended to repeal the act of 1918, by which the outside service was placed under the Civil Service Commission, the inside service having been placed there in 1908.

The Major's argument was based on the ground that the ministers must be held responsible for appointments and that after all it was not practicable to place the making of all appointments in the hands of an irresponsible body. The prime minister said that in its original form the motion would not be acceptable to the government, but he, too, believed in the theory of ministerial responsibility and thought that consideration should be given to the amending of the act, finally suggesting a House

Committee to enquire into the whole matter.

Mr. Meighen attacked the proposal very strongly, contending that it was a veiled attempt to restore the old order of things and that the action taken had been with the connivance of the government. Behind it all was an attempt to secure the authority to make appointments for political favorites. As an indication of the trend of affairs he pointed out that as a result of changes made last year nearly 10,000 persons had been removed from the control of the Commission.

Mr. Forke did not desire a return to the "spoils" system, and argued if the civil service was to be up to the required standard of efficiency the members of it must have some assurance of security as long as they did their work faithfully. On the whole he was inclined to be suspicious of the contemplated step and was opposed to the commission idea.

Enquiry Supported

Soon after this the debate was adjourned for several days. In the meantime J. J. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, submitted an amendment that omitted the word "Repeal" from the Power motion, and declared for the appointment of a committee in line with

the prime minister's suggestion. This put a somewhat different aspect on the situation and influenced some of the Progressives, who, while opposed to the return of patronage in the making of appointments, considered that there was something to be said for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry. D. W. Warner, while he supported the commission, also favored the Committee of Enquiry. A. J. Lewis opposed the motion. Mr. Meighen held that either the prime minister wanted to abolish the Civil Service Commission or to rob it of its power. Mr. Forke, speaking for himself and not for his followers, said that because of his previously declared attitude he could not support either the motion or the amendment. The division resulted, yeas 103, nays 66. Of the Progressives, 37 voted against the motion and 10 for. Both labor members were for it.

Voting Reform

The discussion on Mr. Good's resolution for the application of proportional representation in one or more multi-member constituencies for the purpose of demonstrating its effects at the next general election brought out into clear view the old Conservative and more Liberal and Progressive features in modern political life. Mr. Good's first resolution, providing for the alternative vote in single member constituencies, carried without even discussion or a division. His second, however, was defeated by 90 to 72. The prime minister and Mr. Fielding and all the cabinet present but Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. Dr. King, voted for the motion; but the

great body of the Liberals were against it. All the Conservatives but W. F. Maclean opposed it, while all the Progressives but Mr. McBride favored it.

It is a notable fact that the proportional representation was first advocated in parliament by the late F. D. Monk, one of the old-time French-Canadian Conservative leaders. Some of his colleagues at that time did not like it, but being a man of ripe learning and undoubted sincerity his advocacy of the proposal had much influence with many members of his party. Mr. Lander, for the Conservatives, voiced their opinions, pretty well taking the ground that proportional representation could not very well be applied to the federal system of government, that it would dissipate cabinet unity and responsibility to the House. Mr. Meighen also contended that it was not British and ran counter to our accepted ideas of government. It would also tend to destroy the two-party system. The prime minister did not think that proportional representation would promote groups; on the contrary, he thought that it might reduce their number. In short, he could not see the errors in the proposal. Mr. Fielding said that he gave it general support, for the idea found favor in his mind. A. R. McMaster and J. L. Brown also supported it, but E. J. McMurray was strongly opposed.

Reciprocity with France

The discussion in committee over the trade treaty with France produced quite a lively exchange between Mr. Fielding and Mr. Meighen, during the course of which the former let drop a few remarks that might be interpreted as foreshadowing some tariff reductions in the budget, but as his observations were very general in character it would be a mistake to attach undue importance to them. But such as they are they are given.

Mr. Meighen had criticized the granting of certain reductions in the rate on some French imports, and Mr. Fielding replied as follows:

"I again repeat, every change of that nature which reduces the taxation of the people is a benefit and is to be regarded by the people as a benefit, not as an evil, as my honorable friend suggests."

Mr. Meighen: "Why not then take it all off?"

Mr. Fielding: "We may do it by degrees."

Referring also to the progress that the government was making in its tariff policy, Mr. Fielding said: "My honorable friend will find that every day in every way we are getting better and better." The Progressives thought this a hopeful sign; but, of course, they are wise enough not to take too much for granted.

The chief points in the French treaty are that in return for a number of reductions granted on imports from France, that country reduces the duties on a number of Canadian products, chiefly manufactured. Some years ago the United States, through some unexplained reason, was enabled to secure the entrance of a number of her products into France at a rate of duty much below that granted to Canada. This has been a source of complaint, and the government was very desirous of having this discrimination removed, which has been done, and in future similar reductions granted to the United States must be accorded to Canada.

THE WITCHERY OF WINTER

Wander, if you will, up and down the length and breadth of the earth and you will not find, neither in tangled jungles nor formal palace gardens, a more



This photograph was taken by F. L. Skinner in his enchanting garden at Dropmore, Man.

It is the Riga form of the Scotch pine.

children see beauty in a form that will perpetually remind them of the character without which this can never be the home of a prosperous and honored nation.

magnificent spectacle than a northern pine, its lower branches bowed under a paralyzing load of snow, and its top triumphantly waving in the breeze. There is something about this stolidly enduring pine tree that portrays the best characteristics of a northern people. There is fortitude in adversity, nay more—there is a defiant challenge to the threatening elements. In the season of the sun's magic, the maples, ash and poplars dress resplendently in tones that shame the frugal garments of the pine. By autumn's alchemy they robe themselves in gorgeous hues and dance immoderately before deceiving winds that later lash their poor limbs bare. The pine rejoices temperately. It is provident in time of fortune and the last to surrender before disaster.

Symbol of northern virtues! May you stand as a shrine before every prairie farmer's door, so that where now we see bleakness, there may his

Means Little to Farmer

Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry Drayton criticized the terms secured on the ground that the government had paid well for concessions that the United States had secured for nothing. They also complained that the tariff had been reduced on a number of luxuries; to which the reply was that as a very large percentage of French exports consisted of luxuries, it was necessary to reduce the duties on these if there was to be a treaty at all. Considerable old straw was again threshed out in the form of statements that Sir Charles Tupper and other political celebrities of other days had made on the tariff, but which added nothing to the discussion. Andrew McMaster warmly supported the treaty on the ground that anything that fosters trade between this country and Europe is worthy of support.

It is difficult to see that agriculture will be much benefited in a direct sense, for France buys little Canadian farm produce. It may, however, benefit indirectly through reductions on certain imports. The treaty necessitates a number of tariff changes in the budget, but their value remains to be seen. One of the most important matters in connection with the treaty is the recognition of the give-and-take principle in trade.

The discussion on the first estimates taken up, those for agriculture, showed that the demand for economy is strong from the Progressives. Harry Leader contended that at a time when economy was so much demanded, agriculture should economize just as much as any other industry, and he moved that the increase of \$200,000 asked for experimental farms be cut out, but the motion was lost without division.

Choosing a Tractor

In choosing a tractor, the principal points to consider are size, type, reliability, comfort and safety of operator, and first cost, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1300, Choosing a Tractor for a Corn Belt Farm, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The authors, L. A. Reynoldson and H. R. Tolley, have prepared this bulletin with the idea of aiding farmers in the proper choice of a machine that will be suitable to their particular conditions and needs.

Four principal factors should be given consideration in deciding on the size or horse-power of a tractor, says the bulletin: Kind of soil, topography, surface conditions, and the use to be made of the machine. The three principal types of tractors are the ordinary wheeled type, the crawler, and the general-purpose tractor. The ordinary wheeled tractor is found on more farms than any other type. The crawler tractor is particularly adapted to use on sandy soils or soils which tend to pack easily. The general-purpose tractor has been found satisfactory for use in all the ordinary operations for which the other types are used, as well as for plowing corn. Owing to the high cost of gasoline, many machines are now equipped with carburetors that will burn kerosene, thus reducing fuel costs about one-half.

Price Secondary in Long Run

In choosing a tractor, the bulletin advises, the farmer can hardly go wrong if he selects one of the standard makes upon which he can obtain prompt service, and for which the parts that require the most attention and care and frequently need to be replaced are easily accessible. Difference in prices of tractors are frequently found to be due to accessories and extra equipment on some machines. As daily operation of a tractor is tiring, prospective purchasers are urged not to overlook features of construction that add to the comfort of the operator and contribute to safety. First cost of a machine should not be the only consideration, says the bulletin, as other important features may be overlooked and a poor choice result. The bulletin gives a formula for estimating the proper size of pulley to use on any machine to be run from the tractor.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1300 may be obtained upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

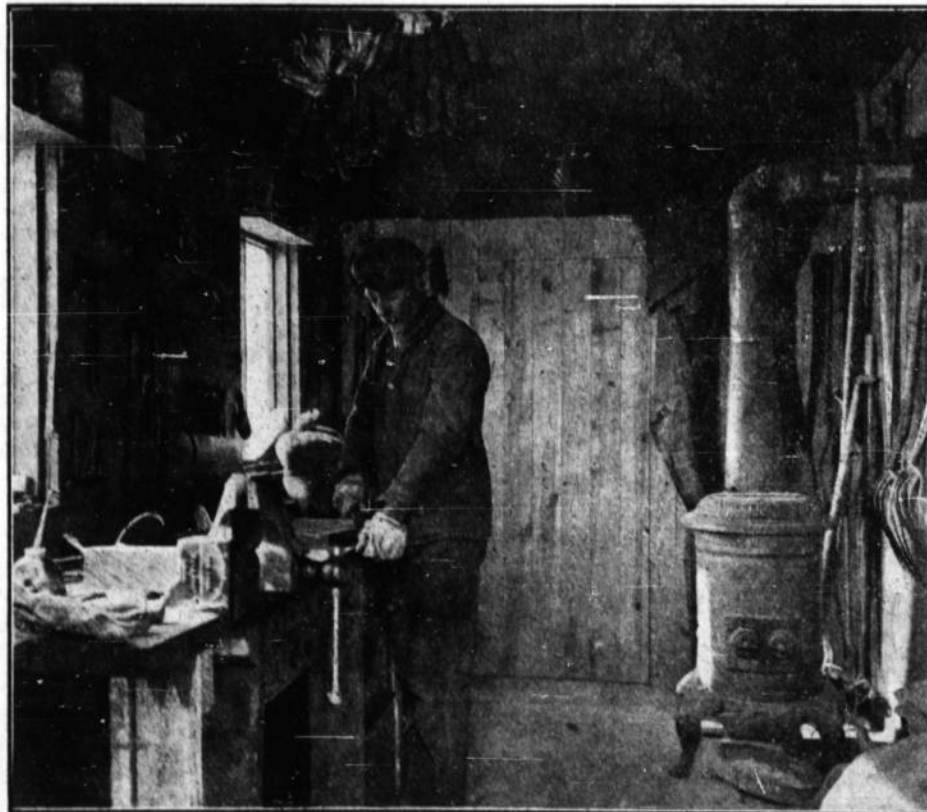
Lake Rates Inquiry

Conclusion of Winnipeg Hearing of Royal Commission

The Royal commission enquiring in lake transportation finished its sittings in Winnipeg last Thursday, after sitting ten days and examining over 20 witnesses. The commission moved to Fort William, and from thence it goes to Montreal, where it will open on March 12. One of the principal witnesses examined last week was L. H. Wolvin, manager of the Standard Shipping Co., which one witness declared to be the firm having predominant control of lake shipping. Examined with regard to the meeting of shippers in Toronto on May 4, 1922, Mr. Wolvin stated that it was called at the instance of E. N. Todd, representing the C.P.R. American railroads had proposed a cut in rates out of Buffalo east and the C.P.R. objected and wanted lake shippers to show that lake rates were based on all lake transportation and were not affected by rail rates. He also told of a meeting in New York, in which it was agreed to raise insurance commission from 25 to 35 per cent. Mr. Wolvin stated that the rates on vessels for which his company had the chartering rights were agreed upon by conference with the owners. The rates to ports on the lakes, he said, were determined by the through rate from Fort William to Montreal and the through rate was based on the competitive American rate to the American seaboard. Copies of exclusive brokerage rights from shipping companies to the Standard Ship-

ping Company were put in evidence, and also a telegram from Mr. Wolvin to the manager of the Western Shipping Company, threatening to put brokers of vessels "put off the game" if they sent boats to Chicago for the firm of Nye Jenks, who were persisting in writing their own insurance. "We are in wonderful position," the telegram read, "to break every vessel agent on the lakes." Mr. Wolvin stated, however, that he and his associates had not the power to break any shipper in the Winnipeg market.

W. B. Bawlf, president of the N. Bawlf Grain Co. Ltd., said that his firm wrote all its own insurance, but they had nevertheless to pay the brokers a commission of 35 per cent. because otherwise they would not get boats. He had never paid demurrage. He was unable, he said, to ship out oats last fall to Montreal for domestic trade. The oat trade was side-tracked and had been for three years. The result was they were compelled to ship for export via Buffalo, and oats had to go to Montreal all rail which meant a much higher cost of transportation. He also objected to out-turn insurance, the risk of shortage in weighing out of the vessel as against the amount shown on the bill of lading and government certificate as having been weighed into the ship. Out-turn insurance, he declared, was a form of graft by the vessel owners; the shipper was prepared to take the risk.



At this season of the year when it is time to haul out the implements and give them a tuning up, the man who is lucky enough to have a repair shop like this has, in the vernacular, "the bulge on the other fellow." The more machinery one accumulates about the place, the greater the need for a shop. A greater variety of implements is an accompaniment of more diversified farming.

Guide Bulletin Service

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
5. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
6. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
7. A Home-made Dish Drier.
8. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
9. New Garments From Old Shirts.
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29. Silage Machinery.
30. The Trench Silo.
31. The Pit Silo.
32. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
33. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
34. Treating Grain for Smut.
35. Vines and Creepers.
36. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
37. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
38. How to Refinish Furniture.
39. The Care of Floor Coverings.
40. Kitchen Mending Kits.
41. How to Soften Hard Water.
42. The Menace of the House Fly.
43. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
44. How to Mix Whitewash.
45. How to Paint Your Car.
46. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.
47. How to Make an Ice Well.
48. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
49. How to Pot Bulbs for Winter.
50. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Baskets.
51. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
52. How to Judge Bread.
53. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
54. How to Make Soap at Home.
55. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.
56. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.

H. C. Goodwin, employed in the office of the Standard Shipping Co., Winnipeg, stated that he had searched through all the files and correspondence in the office and had found nothing to show that the company had been concerned in any conference looking toward a rate agreement on lake ships.

R. D. Smith, president of the Northern Chartering Co. stated that he could get no business on the Winnipeg market unless he had Canadian tonnage as a premium. The Canadian system was a lead pipe cinch for the vessel brokers, but in the American system they had to fight in keen competition. He also had more threats to show from Mr. Wolvin about being put out business.

Fred P. Belcher, broker in the Winnipeg market, submitted figures compiled by himself which, he said, justified him in concluding that there was control of lake shipping, the predominant control being exercised by the Standard Shipping Co. He gave cases illustrating the difficulty he had in getting space on Canadian boats.

Other witnesses who were examined complained of the system of insurance through the vessel brokers and the trouble in getting space.

New Experiments in Inbreeding

In spite of the fact that close inbreeding was used in founding our most popular breeds of livestock, most modern stockmen are definitely opposed to inbreeding. They say that the inbred animals are not so growthy, that they are susceptible to disease, are likely to be sterile, and oftentimes produce monstrosities.

Sixteen years ago the United States Department of Agriculture started to work on the problem of inbreeding with guinea pigs. In twenty-three different families brother was mated to sister generation after generation for from twelve to twenty generations. This is infinitely closer inbreeding than has ever been practiced with hogs, cattle or sheep. After nine or ten generations, four or five of the families had become extinct.

As time went on and the inbreeding became more and more intense, the different inbred families acted in startlingly different fashion. Several inbred families produced two to three times as many young in the course of a year as other families. Some of the best inbred families produced young which gained 30 per cent. more rapidly than the poorest families. One of the families was unusually resistant to tuberculosis, whereas others were extremely susceptible.

Rather strange to say, the families which were unusually good in one respect were not necessarily good in others. For instance, the family producing the longest lived individuals and among the most resistant to tuberculosis, also produced young which were very small at birth and which grew very slowly after birth. Another family which a hog man would look upon as one of the best because the average daily gains of the young after birth were greater even than in the case of animals not inbred at all, suffered from the defect of being quite susceptible to tuberculosis. The same strain not only produced rapid gaining animals, but also large litters of which the mothers raised an unusually high percentage. Besides its susceptibility to tuberculosis, this family had the weakness of producing a number of freaks, such as animals with one eye. Those families which were unusually weak produced practically no monstrosities.

Average Excellence Lowered

On the average, the inbred families were weaker in nearly every respect than the animals which had not been inbred. The ordinary animals weighed 5 to 10 per cent. more at birth; their litters were about 20 per cent. larger and they gained about 10 per cent. more rapidly. While this was true of the average, there were certain strains of inbreds which were better than the ordinary animals except with respect to size of litter. The best of the inbred families produced about 10.5 young per year, whereas the ordinary animals produced an average of about 11.4 young.

The closest kind of inbreeding for

Continued on Page 30

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 28, 1923

The Cattle Pool

"What the farmer needs is not greater production so much as to get more for what he does produce," is an oft repeated statement containing a great deal of truth. The problem of getting more means a mastery of the science of marketing. In the marketing of livestock real progress is being made. On another page in this issue is described how the United Grain Growers have developed co-operative shipping and are now inaugurating genuine co-operative marketing.

Co-operative shipping has eliminated the drover and given the small producer all the shipping advantages of large production. Co-operative marketing will eliminate the speculators and capture the top prices on all markets. The scheme is well planned and is bound to bring advantage to the stock producer.

There is no farm product which lends itself so readily to co-operative marketing on a large scale as livestock. It goes directly from the farm to the central markets and the co-operative method requires just the same physical equipment as the old system. The main and outstanding difference is that under the co-operative method the cattle are marketed at actual cost and every cent of profit comes back to the producers.

The producers, and no others have it in their power to make the U.G.G. co-operative cattle marketing scheme a success. It can only succeed if the volume of stock offered for sale is sufficient to provide well selected car lots of the various grades of cattle. If the farmers will put the bulk of their cattle through one marketing channel they will thus have a controlling influence upon the markets that will be spelled in dollars and cents. This new scheme affords an opportunity to the stock raisers to get the world's best market prices for their cattle.

A Job for the League

Established parliamentary custom was responsible for a delusive vote in the British House of Commons last week on an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The amendment, which had the support of Liberals and Labor, was to the effect that the capacity of Germany to pay reparations should be referred to the League of Nations and the United States asked to co-operate. The government held that the amendment was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and the government supporters rallied to defeat a proposal which unquestionably represented the opinion of the majority of the House. The vote—305 against and 196 for—is the more unfortunate in that ignorance of British parliamentary custom will lead to it being looked upon as a real expression of the House of Commons and give strength to those whose acts are only plunging Europe deeper and deeper in the morass of economic and political confusion.

Lloyd George made one of his characteristically vigorous speeches, noteworthy for its implied repudiation of his own policy when in office, an inconsistency not overlooked by Premier Law. Lloyd George is in the difficult position of condemning the effects of causes for which he must accept a large share of the responsibility. Sir John Simon voiced what is really the excuse for the policies which have had such a disastrous result. The world, he said, had lacked experience of the transfer of wealth from defeated to victorious nations on the scale laid

down in the Treaty of Versailles and the decisions of the Reparations Commission, and consequently grave miscalculations had been made. That may do for the politicians, but the fact is that economic experts have all along warned the various governments what to expect from their policies. The extent of the miscalculations may be judged from the evolution of the reparations total. In January, 1921, it was fixed at \$56,500,000,000 plus 12 per cent. of Germany's total exports. Later it was reduced to \$33,000,000,000 plus 26 per cent. of the exports. In January of this year it was agreed to reduce it to \$12,500,000,000, which is getting very near to the amount set by economists as the limit of Germany's ability to pay four years ago and which Germany offered to pay. But in the meantime the efforts to do what is now recognized to be impossible have vitally affected the economic condition of the entire world.

Ultimately this whole matter will have to be put in the hands of a tribunal which will have no other desire than to arrange a settlement that can be carried out and which will enable Europe to get on to its economic feet. The United States may be reluctant to take part in such work, but there is an abundance of evidence that opinion across the border is steadily tending in a direction favorable to such action. The League of Nations has already done some good work in the settlement of international questions in Europe, and it is succeeding because the work is placed in the hands of men who have no other motive than to deal justly and rightly as between the parties interested. In that way only will the European tangle be satisfactorily and permanently unravelled.

Alternative Vote Adopted

On a vote of 72 for and 90 against, the House of Commons last week rejected a motion by W. C. Good, Progressive member for Brant, asking for the creation of one or more multi-member constituencies for the purpose of demonstrating the working of proportional representation. With the exception of the member for Caribou, B.C., all the Progressives voted for the motion. All the Conservatives voted against with the exception of W. F. Maclean, of South York, who supported the motion. Proportional representation is a plank in the Liberal platform, but the Liberal party split on the motion with the following members of the cabinet voting for it: Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie King, Fielding, Lapointe, Robb, Murdoch, Motherwell and Stewart. Sir Lomer Gouin voted against it along with Hon. Dr. King.

The debate was remarkable chiefly for the arguments of the opponents of the system. It was "un-British"; it would disrupt the democratic system of majority government; it was identical with group government; it was a "Yankee fad." Mr. Meighen did indeed admit that it would give a House of Commons which would more faithfully reflect the state of public opinion, but he stuck to straight party government as the best governing device yet discovered.

Meanwhile it may be noted that proportional representation necessarily means none of the things mentioned. They arise from the state of public opinion, and if public opinion creates such conditions the House of Commons will simply have to adjust itself to them. P.R. exists in England for University representation. It is the system prescribed in the Irish constitution, and it forms part of every new constitution following the re-making of Europe except that of Russia.

Before introducing the P.R. resolution Mr. Good moved one favoring the adoption of the alternative voting system in future federal elections in single member constituencies where more than two candidates are running. This resolution was adopted without a division, and it may be assumed that legislation will follow and the Electoral Act amended accordingly. That is making progress toward a rational electoral system for, although the alternative ballot falls far short of proportional representation as a means of making the legislative body a "mirror of the nation," it does prevent the freak results of the present system where a number of candidates are running for one seat and it does give the minority a choice in electing a representative.

The adoption of this reform is another item in the list of achievements of the Progressives at Ottawa, and another illustration of the practical usefulness of the party in getting needed legislation.

Grain Marketing Enquiry

The following resolution moved in the House of Commons by John Millar, Progressive member for Qu'Appelle, was adopted by the House without a vote:

Whereas, the conditions under which Canada and particularly Western Canada markets its grain are matters on which the prosperity of all Canada in large measure depends;

Whereas, there is a widespread and insistent demand in all the principal grain-producing provinces of Canada for an improved system of marketing such grain; and,

Whereas, there is at present a great diversity of opinion concerning the weakness and abuse of our present system and also as to what system if adopted would prove most satisfactory for the future;

Therefore be it resolved: that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that this government should create a commission for the purpose of making enquiry into the grain and potato trade, whose findings might serve as a basis for improvement of present legislation relative thereto or for the creation in the immediate future of some permanent solution of the grain and potato marketing problem.

The resolution covers fairly well the present situation with regard to the question of wheat marketing, and if the kind of enquiry recommended can give real assistance in the direction indicated it may be well worth what it will cost. The important thing is to get a commission which thoroughly understands the purpose for which it exists, and which will have no other purpose to serve beyond that laid down in the resolution. Given a commission which sets out to ascertain only the truth and which is actuated by the high resolve to make its enquiry really useful it will undoubtedly prove of great value in helping to solve an admittedly difficult problem. The question of potato marketing while specially applicable to the Maritime Provinces, is also one of growing importance in the West, and in this respect also the commission may give valuable service.

Anti-Wheat Board Propaganda

A circular letter in the name of W. P. Davies, Binscarth, Man., is being broadcasted throughout the province. It argues against the wheat board, attempting to show how the Manitoba farmer will be penalized for the benefit of the farmer living on cheaper land further west. The letter urges farmers to get after their member in the Manitoba legislature to oppose wheat board legislation. It is evident the anti-wheat board interests are spending money in an effort to kill the wheat board by preventing the passage of

legislation in Manitoba. Those farmers in Manitoba who favor a wheat board will need to be equally active, as a wheat board will be largely ineffective unless the crop from all three provinces is marketed through the one channel. It may be mentioned that Mr. Davies' letter is being mailed in Winnipeg. Nuff sed!

Manitoba's Finances

The first budget speech of Hon. F. M. Black in the Manitoba legislature constituted a marked departure from precedent and tradition. Mr. Black presented the financial affairs of the province in a way that everyone can understand. He had no censures for previous administrations, although the figures show the burden they have left for the present administration to assume. He left politics out of the matter altogether. He neither minimized nor exaggerated the situation. He held out no delusive hopes under which the administration might shelter, nor did he voice a gospel of despair. He faced the situation exactly as it is with all its difficulties and yet with all its promise of good.

Budget speeches as a rule are loaded with apologies for the administration and are noteworthy for efforts to vindicate rather than to inform. Mr. Black's speech was informative. He gave the facts and made reasoned deductions from the facts. He organized the information he had to give so that its import might be clearly realized by the people. Experience has shown with what facility politicians can juggle with the mass of figures involved in public finance. It is one thing to have the figures and quite another to have them placed in right relation to each other. Mr. Black gave the figures and placed them in right relation. The result was the most lucid statement of the finances of the province that has ever been given in the legislature.

The plain, simple truth may not be palat-

able; people like to be told what they want to be told. It may be unwise politically to lay stress upon the truth, but it is nevertheless sheer folly, and in the end suicidal, to ignore it. We can escape neither the aftermath of the booms and speculations which swept the West with their false prosperity nor the aftermath of the war. Economies have been effected by the government and more are necessary. Mr. Black pointed out the enormous increase in municipal taxation and the need for economy in that field of government. Even with the economies and \$525,000 of new and increased taxes the government faces a deficit this year of over a million dollars, and has consequently to provide for this by an income tax, effective next year. The prospect of increased taxation will certainly cause considerable irritation, but the time has arrived for an abandonment of political clap-trap and a reasoned discussion of public affairs both in and out the legislature.

Rural Credits

Following the publication of the Jackman-Collyer report on Rural Credit Societies in Manitoba, about 40 of the representatives of the Rural Credits federation met in Winnipeg last week to discuss the situation. No official report of their discussion or conclusions was given out, but it is known that they had a conference with the private members of the government group in the legislature and also a brief conference with the premier. It is understood that they protested against the broad generalizations in the report and particularly what they regarded as reflections upon the administration of the rural directors. They maintained that the condition of the societies in general was very much better than might be inferred from the conclusions contained in the report. They also took some exception to certain references in The Guide. Plans were made by the delegates to issue

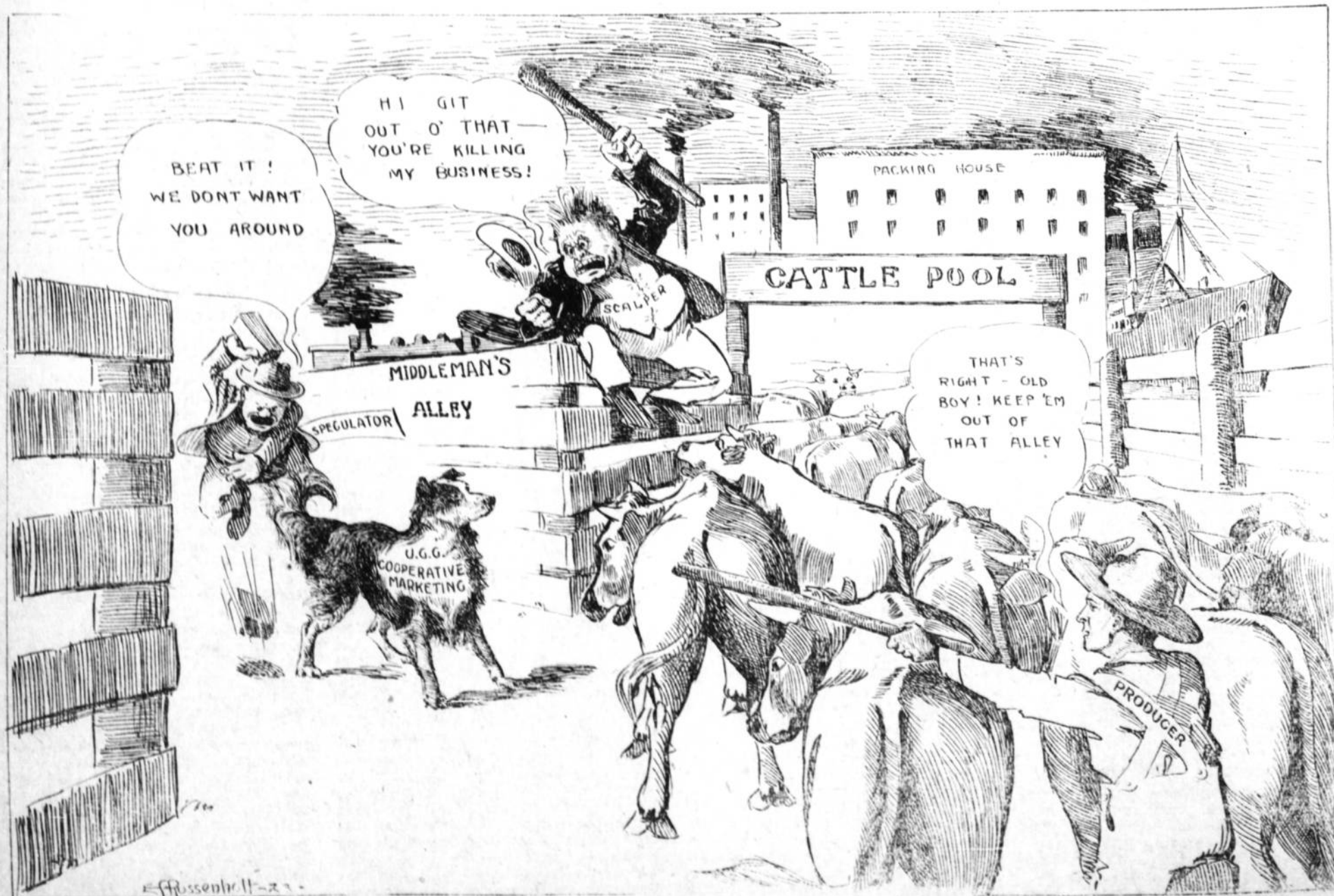
an official reply to the report of the commission in the near future.

It will be of advantage to the government to have the reply of the directors. The principle of rural credits is sound and will not be abandoned. Upon the new farmer government falls the responsibility of establishing a thoroughly businesslike administration of the system. There is no good reason why the rural credits system should not stand upon its own feet entirely and be administered so that there will be no losses to be met from the public treasury.

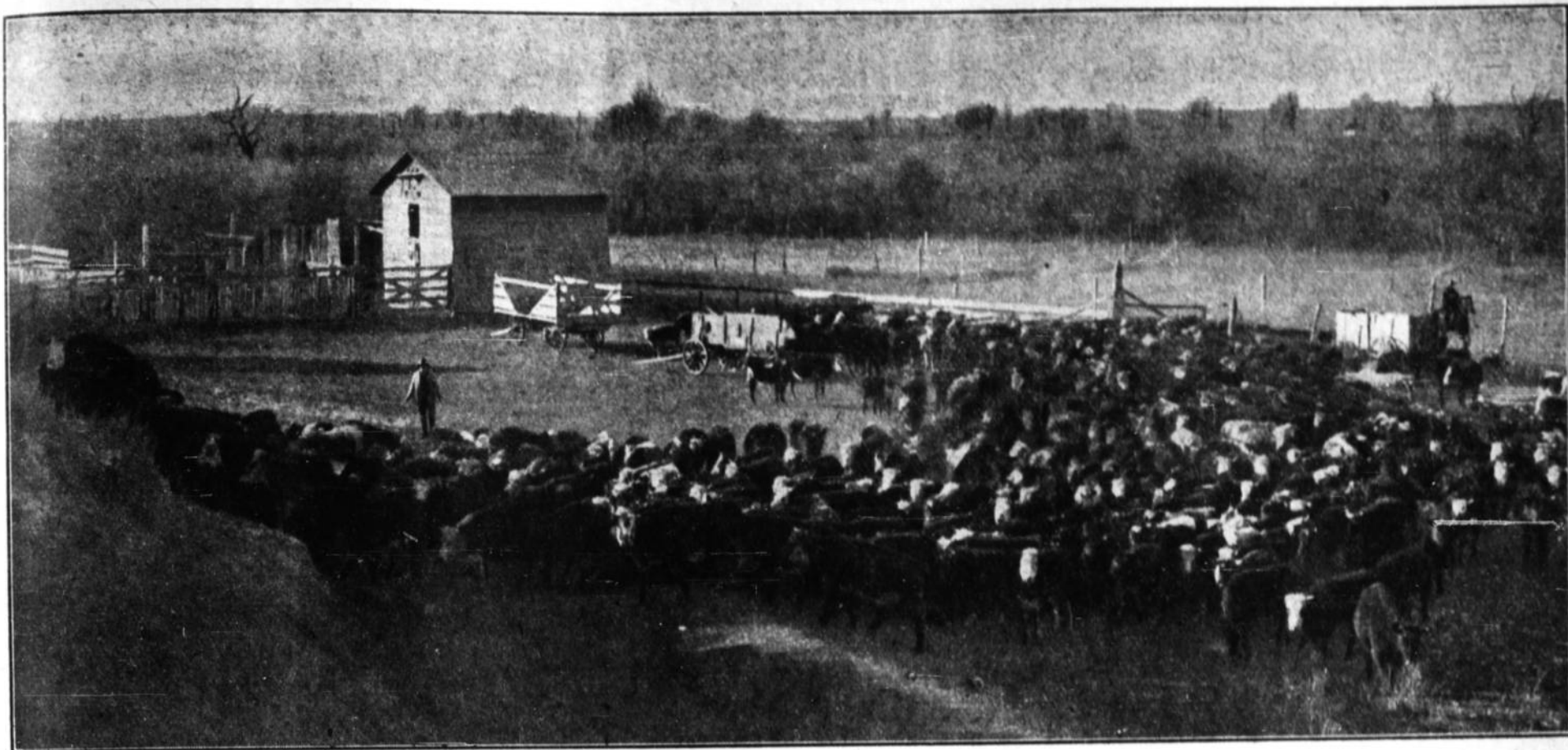
A splendid castle on the Rhine in Germany, thoroughly furnished and surrounded by 15 acres of vineyards, is being advertised for sale for \$1,000 cash in real money. In German money it is probably worth untold millions. In fact it is doubtful if enough German paper marks could be piled into a freight car to pay for the castle. This but illustrates what happens when a government starts the printing press turning out money without limit. There are many advantages of living in a country where a dollar is still worth one hundred cents.

The British National Union of Manufacturers has gone on record as favoring "a considered tariff" on imported manufactured goods. Protectionists are always finding some new name for the kind of tariff they want, but the names all mean the same thing in the end—a tariff that shuts out foreign competition.

A circular has been issued by the National Traders' Defence League in Great Britain, in which an appeal is made for funds because "the work of opposing the co-operators at the general election this year has cost us a considerable sum." The complaint seems unintentionally to indicate why the co-operators went into politics.



The Watch Dog of the Farmers' Market



ROUNDING UP A BUNCH FOR SHIPMENT

Good-bye Mr. Speculator

U.G.G. Cattle Pool will Pass Cattle Directly from Farmer to Packer, putting Each Class of Animal on Most Favorable Market of the Day---

By E. W. Fitzgerald

WILL all those who believe that the farmer who grows a steer is entitled to every cent of profit there is in that steer, from the time he is born until he is eaten, please stand up.

It seems to be quite unanimous. I notice there are only three who are not standing up and I happen to know that they are all three deaf and could not hear what I said. They think just the same as the rest of us do.

Isn't this a strange world? Here are thousands and thousands of us raising beef and most of us selling it at a loss, while there are a handful of fellows who raise no beef but who are handling our beef for us and making a nice, snug profit out of it year by year. Yet it is we farmers who put up the money to develop the livestock industry and who do the hard work necessary to fit the beef for the market. But right there in our foolishness is just naturally where we stop. And that's where we make our big blunder.

There are no farmers in the millionaires' club. Did you ever stop to think of that? Do you know why? Well, the chief reason is that the farmer stops handling his own business just at the point where it begins to be profitable and lets somebody else handle it for him. There are lots of chaps in the millionaires' club who handle that part of the farmers' business which the farmer should be handling for himself. This line of business is highly thought of. As a rule it is very profitable and a great many men have made comfortable fortunes by doing for the farmers what the farmers should be doing for themselves.

Is this thing going to keep up for ever? No; it is only going to keep up until the farmers begin to get wise. In fact they are beginning to get wise all over the continent during the past few years and are doing more and more of their own business all the time. Those who have prospered by doing this part of the farmers' business are year by year being forced to work a little bit harder to maintain their business rather than having it handed to them as the farmers have been handing it to them for generations past.

Co-operation in Shipping

Let's see how all this applies to the livestock business. Back in 1914—that is only nine years ago—what is known as co-operative shipping of livestock was started by United Grain Growers Limited, or as it then was in Alberta, The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. That was the beginning of co-operative livestock shipping

in Canada. The farmers began to eliminate the drover and do for themselves what the drover had been doing for them for many years with great profit for the drover. In that short space of nine years co-operative shipping has spread all over Western Canada and is also followed all over the stock-raising part of the United States.

The co-operative shipping system gave the farmers immediately the benefit of car-lot shipments, quantity marketing and selling through their own agency at all the stock markets of the country, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg. By this method the farmer who has four steers, six pigs and half a dozen sheep is able to market them with the same advantage as the man who sells in car lots. The records of the shipment are all kept in the Central office and the local organization has been admirably systematized.

Marketing One Quarter of Stock

Today 25 per cent. of the livestock that is sold on the Western markets is sold by the farmers themselves through their own marketing system, the United Grain Growers Limited. This figure alone speaks volumes for the benefits that have accrued from co-operative shipping, and it is also a tribute to the intelligence of the farmers themselves in sticking together in the marketing of their own stock for their own benefit.

The United Grain Growers no longer handle all the co-operative shipments of livestock. The other dealers are getting very busy now and they are extremely anxious to handle farmers' co-operative shipments. A few years ago these private dealers didn't believe in co-operative shipping. They fought it in every way they knew how and did their best to break up the co-operative shipping system. They began to realize, however, that they were like old King Canute when he commanded the waves to retire and found he was not quite boss of the job he had undertaken.

These private dealers were pretty wise men and they decided that if the farmers were going to ship their cattle co-operatively then they would handle co-operative shipments, and they are the busiest chaps now that you can find in the country, telling the farmers how glad they are to handle co-operative car loads

and what a splendid service they can render. It is strange, too, how many farmers fall for this sort of stuff. Instead of sticking to their own organization which inaugurated and built up the system for them quite a number of farmers are sending their co-operative shipments to private dealers and in this way are helping to withhold the benefits which can be secured by handling a large volume of business through one channel.

The "district shipper" is a new institution developed by the United Grain Growers during the past year. The aim is to have a "district shipper" at every point where there is enough livestock to keep him busy. This man takes over the work of the local shipping agent, and as a rule handles several shipping points, but the area varies with the amount of livestock being marketed. This "district shipper" will eventually develop into a sort of efficiency expert for all the livestock interests in his community, advising farmers on all phases of the business and particularly assisting in getting their cattle to market.

But now let us not forget that co-operative shipping is only a beginning. It is not co-operative marketing. Co-operative shipping eliminates the profit of the drover and gives the advantage of car-lot shipments to the small producer and ensures top prices for the cattle on the market the day they are sold. There is still a lot of middle-men's profits to be eliminated and United Grain Growers have now begun to operate a co-operative marketing system which will permit of the cattle being graded and sorted for the benefit of the producer and which is another step towards giving the producer the full value of his product.

Endorsed by Conventions

Only a week ago the first co-operative marketing system for cattle in this or any other country was inaugurated by United Grain Growers in the Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface, Man. At this time it is not possible to give any results, but only to outline the system which has been endorsed officially by the organized farmers in all three prairie provinces and now only remains to receive the support of the shippers them-

selves to come into successful operation on a very large scale.

How does this co-operative marketing cattle pool operate? Well, let's see just how it is done under actual conditions. Out in Saskatchewan, a couple of car loads of cattle are loaded by seven or eight farmers. This co-operative shipment comes to the United Grain Growers at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, and is billed to the co-operative sales department. This means that it is to be marketed through the co-operative marketing system or "cattle pool," as it is popularly called. Cattle received for the co-operative marketing pool will be rested, fed and watered for the time necessary to put them in good shape, then they will be valued by the Company's expert salesman, which is really a system of grading as well, and then they will be weighed. The valuation placed on them is the basis upon which an advance will be made and upon which the returns will be disbursed to the shippers. A complete record is maintained up to this period of every shipment and every shipper.

Where the Pooling Begins

Immediately the cattle are valued and weighed their identity is lost. They are sorted up and marketed to the best of the ability of the experts in the company's co-operative cattle selling department. The great majority of co-operative shipments handled by United Grain Growers include all kinds of animals, from finished steers down to canner cows, and there is a great advantage to be derived by sorting these up and having uniform carloads of different classes of stock. If the farmers will realize the full advantage of this co-operative marketing system and will consign their stock to the co-operative selling department in sufficient quantity United Grain Growers will then have a large volume of straight car loads of all classes of cattle. It is volume that gives the big advantage in selling cattle on the big markets of Canada and the United States. Very marked advantages may be derived from having control of the markets through one agency.

To realize the advantage of co-operative shipping it must be understood that the demand for different grades of stock is not the same on all markets every day. For instance, suppose on a certain day United Grain Growers have enough cattle consigned to their co-operative marketing department to sort out full car loads of the various classes, they may find on that day the biggest demand for choice steers is from Chicago, a certain class of cows may be bringing the

Continued on Page 17

The East Awakes to Find

By R. W. Lipsett

OTTAWA, Canada's most imposing city—imposing on the rest of Canada for its existence—is an impressive place these days. Seething politics and smouldering politicians overflow it.

The political mill on Parliament Hill has been geared up until the daily output, though lacking best patent grading, is larger than at this stage of any session of recent years. The verbosity, or chinniness, of members has been subdued. Perhaps the improvement is only temporary, but when the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne ends with the second week of the session there is genuine ground for enthusiasm. Last year it ran about four weeks, and even then a lot of verbal heart throbs had to be stifled by heartless whips to wind it up.

This year the speech was not unusually innocuous, though the government did overlook any mention of that downward revision of tariffs, promised from every hustling in the West in 1921, which was to lower the cost of living and promote native industries.

R. A. Hoey, Progressive member for Springfield, brought the government's omission vividly to the front with an amendment to the reply urging that substantial reductions be made in the burden of customs taxation to diminish the cost of production and reduce the cost of living.

On the Tariff Ramparts

The objectives Mr. Hoey outlined are such that one could hardly challenge them, but the medium of arriving at the goal drove the blood of both the government and Conservative parties cold. The manufacturers short-changed the Tory party in the last campaign fund allocation, but that did not dampen to a single degree the ardor of Mr. Meighen and his supporters in lining up with Mr. King on the ramparts of the present tariff wall and defying assault.

It was argued that over-protection begets over-production; that plants are built under it which are not called into being by the natural laws of trade and commerce; that people entering into new enterprises under the shield of excessive protection soon become disillusioned by the spectre of bankruptcy and are forced into mergers where expensive plants are closed, production restricted, raw material markets manipulated and the corpse of competition capitalized in watered stock.

Other methods used to stifle competitive industry by entrenched capital might have been cited but they would have been equally ineffective in changing the vote. As a matter of fact the government could not accept the Hoey amendment under any circumstances, even if it intended to wipe out all tariffs the next day. The amendment was a vote of want of confidence and its acceptance could not mean other than the resignation of the administration. Mr. Fielding put this plainly to the House and practically challenged the membership to repudiate the ministry. At the same time he held out no olive branch of tariff cuts to come when the budget is brought down.

The Disciplined Vote

The status of the Hoey amendment, which was defeated by the combined government and Conservative vote, recalls the resolution of William Irvine, Labor member for Calgary East, in which he sought to have

the House declare that a vote unfavorable to a government measure should not call for dissolution unless followed by a specific vote of want of confidence. Mr. King and Mr. Meighen said the suggestion was entirely undemocratic and un-British and it was voted down. Fred Johnson, of Last Mountain, and chief Progressive whip, voted with the government. The arguments advanced by Mr. King and Mr. Meighen sounded tolerably sound, but Mr. Johnson's vote is probably the best argument that was registered against the proposal. As whip he knows that absolutely all discipline over members would be lost and that discipline is much more essential to the life of political parties than it is to the individual. All of which suggests that discipline in the Progressive party, which has never been very evident at Ottawa, appears to be taking on something of reality.

Joseph Shaw, elected as a Progressive for West Calgary, no longer attends the Progressive caucus. He is an Independent, and Neill, of Alberni, has tendered him the social leadership of that party, which new numbers two, and Angus McDonald, of Temiskaming, who is an Independent bent Laborwards.

Though Mr. Shaw beat one of Mr. Meighen's short-term cabinet ministers, Hon. R. B. Bennett, in the old days he was known as the Tory member of

a very Grit legal firm at Calgary. This year he brought in an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne which was a platitudinous plea for economy. Liberal members said the voice in which the amendment was pitched was the voice of Joseph, but declared that the hand that penned it was the hand of Esau A. Meighen. Mr. Meighen protested, but he and all his lieutenants supported Mr. Shaw.

Back to Pharaoh

While House progress is better than usual, there are numerous delays that might be dispensed with, but these things seem unavoidable everywhere. Between times we are tinkering with sophistries almost as ancient and quite as fragile as the mummy of "Toot-and-cum-in"—or whatever his name was—that archeologists of world renown are striving towards in Egypt.

And even in Egypt there are delays. Savants de-

bate whether or not a figure in the outer chamber is a statue of the dead Pharaoh or simply his dressmaker's dummy, while it is probably only a bust of a Canadian Senator. Progress is further delayed by efforts to establish whether or not a certain wheel came off a royal chariot or a caterpillar tractor, and there is confusion as to whether certain trophies are priceless papyri or "Toot's" loin cloths.

So it is probably pardonable that our Senate should meet in fiery debate once

every few days to decide how long the next adjournment is to last and that the House must make way for insular argument upon uninteresting and unimportant parochial politics; but by and large we're getting by.

From the Western viewpoint there is hardly a measure mooted by the government which is not of interest, though it is yet too soon to forecast whether the execution will carry out the promise.

For Things as They Are

The speech from the throne promised enquiry into marketing conditions affecting grain and livestock, and the scope projected was sufficient to permit general investigation into agricultural conditions. The scope was broad enough but the time available and the personnel of the committee would have been barriers to the evolution of any effective and beneficial policy.

Elementary committees meet when their membership is not otherwise engaged and while the members may be entitled to credit for a serious desire to render useful service, it is unreasonable to think that a thorough understanding of so complicated a fabric as the basic economics of the country in their special relation to agriculture and stockraising, and the involved process of marketing, can be acquired in spare time during a portion of an Ottawa session.

Back of whatever information may be gleaned is the preponderating sympathy towards things as they are and have been—big business, tariffs, banks, transportation companies, et al. In the

committee promised for this year such sympathies would not have been universal, but sufficiently so to see that the roots of that large but delicate shrub, vested interests, were not disturbed.

Grain Enquiry Commission

John Millar, Progressive member for Qu'Appelle, had probably considered all

these elements with the members of his party in caucus before speaking to his resolution on February 14, demanding a Royal Commission for the purpose of thoroughly and impartially enquiring into grain marketing conditions in Canada. It is a unique commentary on the mind of parliament to point out that his resolution was finally adopted without division of the House; in fact, it was broadened to include an enquiry into marketing conditions affecting the potato crop of Canada.

While the superficial result is a triumph of the present for the Progressive viewpoint, the fate and futility of the commission, whose avowed purpose was decidedly similar to that called for by Mr. Millar, a commission appointed by Mr. Meighen in 1921 could not be forgotten. Progressives are well aware of the steps taken to render abortive the mission of the Hyndman board. It will not be surprising if identical impediments are placed in the path of the body which Mr. King has undertaken to create. And if its findings ever do come back to Ottawa, they will have to be dealt with in legislation, a consummation unlikely to be achieved at least during the present session.

Whatever the immediate future may hold for the commission, eastern grain interests maintain an attitude of impersonal aloofness. Perhaps they have lost sight of the fact that in the last analysis the findings of the commission must come back to parliament and that the life of this parliament will not see the shrine of vested interests draped in sackcloth and ashes.

Making Jobs for Lawyers

So-called vested interests are standing well together. Already the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is out with a proclamation vowing eternal faith in Canadian banks and the Canadian Bank Act and warning politicians to let it alone. Now the banks can reciprocate by warning the government against any manipulation of the tariff that will permit increase of imports; though there does not appear to be much need of such a warrant now.

An interesting measure which is promised, but which has not made its appearance as this article is written, is one designed to safeguard the interests of consumers and of producers from unfair manipulation of prices or the restriction of trade. It is expected that the bill will closely follow that brought in by Mr. King as minister of labor in the Laurier government. Under it only one action was taken and it did not result in any public benefit. The Act was wiped out by the Borden government. It provided for prosecutions and penalties for "unfair



The Minister of Finance coldly cuts an old friend.



Mr. Hoey calls the attention of the tax-payer to an important omission in the government's program.



Other things can be forgotten when team work is required to keep things as they are.

that West is Growing Up

ILLUSTRATIONS

By A. G. Racey

prices and restriction of trade," and in its old form was one of those statutes under which the litigants died of old age a few years before final judgment was available. Despite their other weaknesses pieces of legislation like this are a tower of strength to a legal fraternity that is being turned out more rapidly than agricultural help in Canada today.

Balance of Political Power

The Redistribution Bill is down and before committee, and thus far is interesting only for the turmoil that it has created in eastern provinces by focussing attention on the gradual shifting of the centre of political gravity towards the West. With their 12 new seats the four western provinces will have 68 members in a House of 235, or just three more than the province of Quebec and 14 less than Ontario.

But the East, and Quebec particularly, has been prone to consider the West in a parliamentary voting sense as something quite inconsiderable. Now there is a sudden realization that upwards of 25 per cent. of the membership of the Commons will come from west of the Great Lakes in the next parliament. With that realization is the further one that for many years to come the normal trend of immigration will be to the open spaces of the West, and in Quebec the opinion is expressed that from 20 to 30 years will see the passage of the balance of political power to the West.

Such a passing is not viewed lightly. The French press openly declares that the consummation means the handing over of Canada's political future to naturalized aliens, and hints that the country's economic stability demands that immediate and effective steps be taken to counteract the likely development. Politicians of Quebec are considering many plans to hold down western representation by increasing the unit of population per member, which is fixed by that province for all Canada. A first step towards that end is the issuance of a fervent appeal to the hundreds of thousands of French Canadians now resident in New England states to return to the province of their birth. Big development plans for unoccupied sections of the province are under consideration and the Taschereau government is being urged to enter into a campaign on its own account for French and Belgian immigrants that will offset western immigration from the United States.

The Old Against the New

Quebec has no politics today unless of the Tory brand. Sixty-two of its 65 representatives at Ottawa are as trim Tories as ever trod the deck of the ship of state. Man for man you couldn't match them with Mr. Meighen's supporters. The latter would look like radicals by comparison. Down this way Liberalism is just a name and Toryism is a name, albeit the latter is still odiferous in Quebec because the Grits have studiously stalked the wraith of 1917 throughout the province. The main idea is that so long as St. James Street, Montreal, is in power, Quebec doesn't care who is prime minister of the day, but the Grit politicians are doing their best to make sure it isn't Mr. Meighen.

The fact is not to be lost sight of that just a year ago Senator L. O. David issued his famous letter pointing to the immutable merging of political interests of the old school against the new "ere Canada be lost." Senator David is not a man of radical tendencies, nor a man without honor in the Liberal party. He it was who was credited in 1917 with

reversing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's decision to join Union government while Sir Wilfrid spent a memorable week-end in Montreal. He it was who was counted Sir Wilfrid's closest friend and none but a tyro in affairs political would say that his letter advocating a blending of the old parties was written without consultation with and approval of his Liberal colleague of many decades and those people who know no politics but the winner.

There are evidences around the capital

in 1921 by the Liberal cause and she will hardly do as well while Mr. Murdoch is minister of labor.

Not a Vote Catcher

The creation of an operating headquarters of the National Railways at Moncton will do much to soothe the savage breast of the maritime patronage hunter, but it will not go far towards the establishment of those "confederation" freight rates that the far easterners consider themselves entitled to and without those rates the railways will

have not fallen to correspond with the prices of what he has to sell."

The Public Utilities

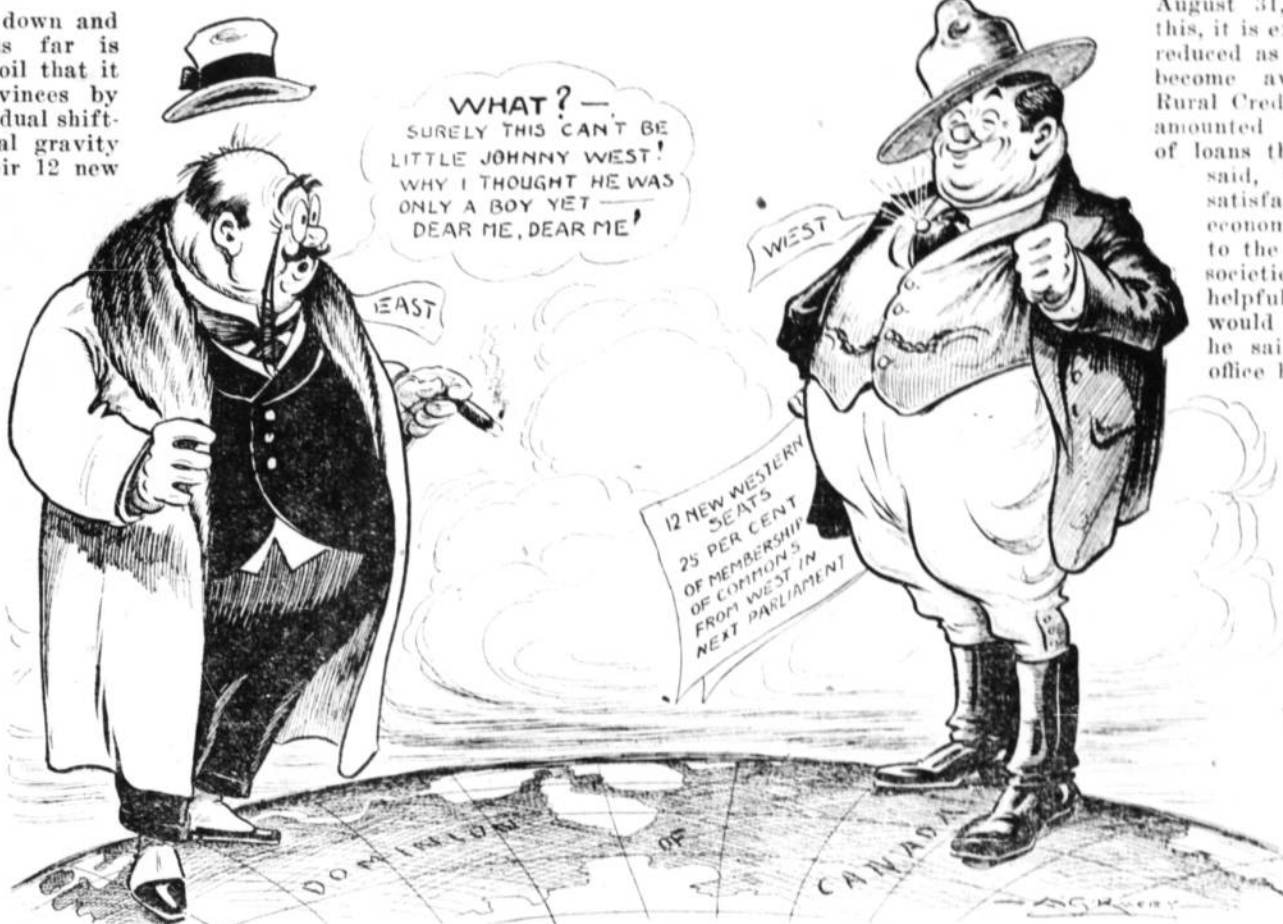
Dealing with the public utilities of the province Mr. Black stated that the telephone system shows a surplus of \$32,273 in operation, as against a deficit in the previous year of \$538,438. The Farms Loans Association shows an accumulated surplus of \$126,702, after repayment of the organization loan of \$10,000 to the government. The amount of arrears of interest and principal at August 31, 1922, was \$469,133, "but this, it is expected, will be substantially reduced as later returns from the crop become available." Loans through Rural Credit Societies at November 30 amounted to \$2,557,000. Liquidation of loans through this organization, he said, "has not been altogether satisfactory" owing to prevailing economic conditions. Amendments to the existing act to "enable the societies to function in the most helpful and efficient manner" would be introduced this session, he said. The Provincial Savings office has had a success, Mr. Black stated, which has "far exceeded expectations." At August 31 its deposits amounted to \$3,334,013, an increase during the year of \$988,614, and the net profits of the bank for the period were \$18,742. The Manitoba Power Commission showed an operating loss at November 30 of \$43,547, and the total operating deficit amounts to \$223,912. As a commission has been appointed to enquire into this utility, the treasurer stated that he did not purpose making any extended comment on the enterprise.

Debenture Debt

The total debenture debt of the province, as at August 31, 1922, was given as \$66,331,121, of which \$32,789,234 is revenue bearing. Capital assets of the province totalled \$84,953,347 and the liabilities \$68,671,121 leaving a surplus of capital assets over liabilities of \$16,282,226. Debentures issued since November 30, 1921, amounted to \$6,879,000, and of these \$2,445,000 were for refunding purposes, \$1,500,000 for the Farm Loans Association, and \$2,934,000 for good roads, telephones and other capital purposes.

Total Deficit \$1,911,650

Coming to revenue and expenditure Mr. Black stated that the expenditure for the nine months previous which was estimated at \$8,948,119 was in fact \$453,797 less and the revenue which was estimated at \$8,733,131 was actually \$7,148,140, a deficit of \$1,584,991. The actual deficit for the period was \$1,346,182 to which has to be added the existing deficit at November 30, 1921, of \$565,468 making a total deficit at the close of the last fiscal period of \$1,911,650. The treasurer submitted a



A sudden realization that upwards of 25 per cent. of the membership of the Commons will come from the West.

that subdued pour parlors directed toward the end suggested by Senator David are again under way and the cause is not far to seek. Redistribution means that six more seats will have to be picked up by the government in the next general election. Where will they come from? And not only the six, but where are the seats to make up the losses in Quebec and Nova Scotia? Unless the prophets are wrong Quebec will never send another solid contingent to Ottawa in this generation. Race and religious prejudices are the only arguments to accomplish such a result and they seem to be waning in effectiveness. Quebec may not send any farmers as Progressives to the next House but she will not send a solid phalanx of Liberals. Nova Scotia cannot do better than she did

not be much of a vote catcher outside two constituencies.

Final settlement of the question of headquarters of the National lines aroused neither surprise nor enthusiasm in any area. Sir Henry Thornton proudly proclaims the fact that he did it all himself with no political interference. Quebec is not worrying. Montreal was promised the headquarters if the Liberals were returned to power, and if Sir Henry's judgment conformed with the party's pledge nobody is perturbed. But right now Montreal doesn't know whether she grabbed at a shadow or not. Toronto gets the operating headquarters for the area. Line headquarters may mean Sir Henry and his hat and personal staff. How much more remains to be seen.

Manitoba's Budget

New Taxes on Gasoline, Soft Drinks, and Trading in Grain Futures; Taxes on Autos, Amusements, Marriage and Game Licences Increased.

PAST deficits amounting to \$1,911,650 to be taken care of by a funded loan, an estimated deficit on the current year of \$1,151,090, new taxes and increased taxation estimated to give a revenue of \$524,500 and an income tax for next year on this year's income estimated to yield \$1,000,000 were the outstanding features of Hon. F. M. Black's first budget speech in the Manitoba legislature last week. Expenditure for the coming year is estimated at \$11,224,134, and revenue at \$10,073,043. The new taxes with their estimated yield are as follows: Tax on gasoline \$125,000; soft drinks \$100,000; tax on trading in grain futures \$100,000. Increased taxation: amusements tax extended to include pool and billiards and wagers on race courses \$40,000; marriage and game licences \$9,500; motor vehicle licences \$150,000—total \$524,500.

The provincial treasurer's speech was

a straight, searching, dispassionate examination of the financial position of the province preceded by an analysis of the economic history of the past ten years. He dealt with the period of prosperity based on borrowing preceding the war, and with that arising out of war expenditure and inflation. The period of disillusionment had now arrived, he said and the country had to settle down and pay. Agriculture in Manitoba had had a good year, the value of the crop so far disposed of amounting in the aggregate to \$104,830,000 and would probably reach \$125,000,000 as against \$133,989,900 for 1920, and \$72,135,500 last year. "The fundamental difficulty that has existed all through the past year," he said, "is the disparity between the price of farm products and all raw materials, on the one hand, and the price of manufactured goods on the other. In other words, the prices of what the farmer must buy



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statement showing the deficits and surpluses from the years 1915-1922, and gave as the reason for increasing deficits: interest on increasing capital expenditures, grants for various helpful purposes, hospitals, education, mothers allowance, etc., failure of revenue to keep up with expenditure, lack of new taxation. The expenditure in the department of education, he stated, had increased 65.78 per cent. over that of 1917; the department of agriculture 56 per cent. In the same period revenue from all sources increased 37.46 per cent.

The Burden of Taxation

"Much has been said," continued Mr. Black, "and considerable written about the burden of taxation now pressing upon the people of the province of Manitoba. Investigation however shows that the responsibility for this condition of affairs rests upon the taxpayers in cities, towns, villages and municipalities, rather than upon the provincial government." The total amount paid in taxes to the provincial government in 1921 was \$4,664,123, and in the nine months ending August 31, 1922, \$3,147,334, and for every dollar so contributed to the treasury in 1921, \$1.30 was returned to the people in expenditures, and in 1922, for every dollar received \$1.50 was returned. In 1912 the municipal taxation per head of the population was \$19.82; in 1922 it was \$33.67. In ten years the taxes increased 116 per cent. and the debentures indebtedness 83 per cent. In the last eight years pupils in schools increased 46 per cent. and the taxation for education 199 per cent., while government grants increased 171 per cent. In 1922 taxation for school purposes was 43 per cent. of the tax levy.

"There is urgent need," continued Mr. Black, "for each municipality in Manitoba to give good heed to its methods. The future can only be faced with confidence if drastic measures of economy are applied."

The government, Mr. Black said, had assumed office with definite views on the pressing need for economy. It had earnestly striven to reduce expenditures without diminishing efficiency. Where it appeared that duplication existed, measures had been taken to co-ordinate and consolidate departments so that the work could be carried on without diminishing efficiency, and this policy would be faithfully pursued. Nevertheless, in the operations of the government there is a point beyond which reduction in expenditure cannot be made without detriment to efficiency.

Cannot Reduce Taxation

For the coming year, Mr. Black said, the government faced a deficit of \$1,151,090, and consequently "the government regrets that it cannot at this session introduce any legislation to reduce existing taxation. What it may be able to do at the next session will depend on the study which will be devoted to the whole question during the approaching months and also upon the outcome of the expected taxation conference at Ottawa." An Income Tax bill, he said, will be introduced to apply to incomes earned during 1923, the tax to be payable in 1923. The new and increased taxes (as given above) would, it was estimated, give an annual revenue of \$1,000,000, a moderate income tax approximately \$1,000,000, and the revenue thus augmented with economies to be effected would, it was hoped, provide for the extinction of the deficit of \$1,151,090 and permit of continued balancing of revenue and expenditure.

Necessary capital expenditure for the year was estimated at \$1,500,000 made up as follows: Selkirk hospital \$424,000; Brandon hospital \$534,000; school for the deaf \$92,000; provincial buildings \$50,000; parliament buildings \$50,000; good roads \$350,000. These were undertakings under way when the government took office and the amounts were required to complete them. Mr. Black spoke for about an hour and a half.

Fruit Growing in Northern Manitoba

W. J. Boughen's Address before the Annual Convention of the Manitoba Horticultural Society

A GREAT change has come over the opinions of the people in the northern part of Manitoba in regard to the possibilities of growing fruit. Where it was almost accepted as an axiom that fruit could not be grown in Manitoba now people are buying fruit trees with a decided hope and belief in their ability to raise the most of their own fruit if they can only find out what varieties to buy.

I have experimented in horticulture for at least 20 years, I have read or had a paper on some subject read before this society for about half that many years. I have planted and talked and enthused over various varieties of fruits and yet I was not generally known as a horticulturist ten miles away from home. Some men I have known for 30 years this summer at my place and they only came because they were going round the country in Dauphin to show it off to Premier Bracken. Mr. Almey who had been up a few days previous advised Mr. Bracken to see Boughen's place and so they came and looking at our immense crops of plums and crabs which were just ripening the last week in August, they just reproached me for not telling them of what I had growing before this. "Why didn't you tell me before. I had no idea there was any such place in Manitoba." I believe I have heard our best citizens of the north country say this at least fifty times since last August, and so I said in my opening sentence that a great change had come over the people in the northern part of Manitoba in regard to their opinions of the possibilities of growing fruit for themselves.

Seeing is Believing

Prof. Hansen says in his latest bulletin on horticulture that a demonstration of growing fruit is very much superior as propaganda to bulletins. This is absolute truth as my experience of the past year fully bears out. You have to grow the fruit, take the people to see loaded trees and say "try this," and "try this" and when they feel the luscious fruit, see its perfect beauty and taste it, then and then only, are they really convinced.

The records of the horticultural societies in the States tell us that years ago the people at large decided fruit could not be grown in Iowa, Minnesota, South and North Dakota. But the fruit belt has crept north even as the corn belt has come north.

The wheat belt has gone quite a bit north of where it was considered safe to grow wheat thirty years ago. The climate may be changing, some assert it is and some assert the opposite, but at any rate the plant breeders have assisted in advancing the northern limit of corn, wheat and fruits.

Take A. P. Stevenson's "Mammoth" plum; it never fails in our country, and if a stone monument is raised to the memory of the Father of Apple Growing in Manitoba, on the grounds of our Parliament Buildings, I would like to

see it surrounded by trees of the Mammoth plum and the Winnifred and Pine Grove red apples, those hardy fruits which have been his especial gift to the people of Manitoba. This Mammoth plum I have had nearly 20 years I still have the original tree. I planted it so deep that it is partly on its own roots. It has run out with a root of its own and grown three nice Mammoth trees. The old tree which is not big bears about two pails annually which sell easily at \$2.00 per pail. This tree is in the grass and gets no cultivation whatever. We have several hundred trees growing in jungle style and they have not failed to load to the limit for some years now.

I stated before this society three or four years ago that a five or six-year-old plum tree would easily bear two pails if of proper varieties and that they could be grown 8 x 8 or 680 trees to the acre and sold from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pail in most localities. For our earliest and best like Mammoth, Assiniboine, Opata and Sapa we have been able to get \$2.00 per pail without any trouble. Last spring having by force of circumstances become thoroughly convinced that in this lay my lifework and probably the reason for my existence on earth, I extended myself and planted about 700 trees nearly all plums. Five hundred of these were the plum cherry hybrids, Opata and Sapa. We cultivated these with a two-row corn cultivator straddling the trees till near harvest when they got too big to pass beneath.

A Realtor Confounded

One day I was hoeing in these new plum trees when a man whom I was acquainted with years ago but who had gone to California and who was buying, renovating and dealing in orange groves, came along. He was back in Manitoba on a visit to his son's, and his son had motored out to our place. He very smoothly remarked that a man of my talent and inclinations should not waste his life in Manitoba, that I ought to go to California, where there was great chances in buying orange groves and improving and selling for a higher price or in selling fruit.

Then he asked what kind of trees I was hoeing around and I said plum trees mostly Opata and Sapa. Deprecatingly but gently so as not to hurt my feelings too much he said. "Well—you know, you can't raise fruit in this country—not to pay. I tried everything offered in the way of fruit trees when I lived here and you might keep them alive two or three years but in the end you have nothing." I did not see any use disputing it by words but just in—differently asked him to come and walk around a little. I led him through some Miller and Latham raspberries which were not bad and at last came in between some Opata plums and hurried on till we were completely surrounded, all loaded to breaking point from the ground to the highest branch.

Continued on Page 18

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Butter-fat in a Year

THERE is a new world's champion butter-fat producer, and, like her predecessor, she is a Canadian Holstein. On January 24, Agassiz Segis May Echo, a five-year-old Holstein cow, finished a 365-day record of 1,345 pounds of butter-fat (1,681 pounds of butter) and 30,886 pounds of milk. This is 93 pounds of fat and 3,869 pounds of milk in excess of the record of Bella Pontiac, the Ontario cow that previously held the world's record. The milk record has been exceeded by a number of Holsteins in the United States.

The new champion is owned by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C. W. H. Hicks the superintendent, who bred up this splendid herd, is a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Agassiz Segis May Echo may not have been a born milker, but she acquired the habit early. As a two-year-old she gave 19,302 pounds of milk and 673.6 pounds of fat (842 pounds of butter) in a year. Most of the world's cows have been satisfied with less than half that, but Echo has been doing better ever since.

Her sire, May Echo Champion, was a brother of May Echo Sylvia, one of the most famous Holstein cows in the world, having given 151 pounds of milk in one day.

The new champion gave 16 times her own weight in milk, and almost her own weight in butter during the year, and yet she has been comfortably putting on flesh all the time and weighs about 100 pounds more now than when she went on test.

G. C. Harper, chief herdsman of Agassiz since November, 1921, personally milked and fed her. This great cow was never on pasture but was kept in a box stall in the barn, or in hot weather in a paddock under the trees. Her best day's milk was 121½ lbs., and on Tuesday, when she finished her test, she was hitting a fine stride of about 63 pounds.

On the day of her best production she ate 165 pounds of pulped mangels and 31 pounds of grain, besides corn silage and hay. Echo's best seven days' production was 29.32 pounds of fat (36.65 pounds of butter) and for 30 days 112 pounds of fat (140 pounds of butter).

Hogging Off Corn

Is there Any Place for this Popular American Practice in the Canadian Hog Raisers' Scheme of Operations?



Harvesters that work rain or shine, that do a clean job and don't complain about hours.

THE Corn Belt has been moving north for some time. The perfection of earlier varieties is materially affecting crop rotations along both sides of the 49th parallel, and that has its natural consequence that feeders of livestock must accommodate their practices to the ever-growing availability of this grain, for the unequalled ability of corn to transform soil and sunlight into animal food gives a place of prime importance wherever it can be grown. A few years ago western farmers would have had to purchase all the corn they fed, and that ruled it out of their calculations. Now, where corn is being satisfactorily grown, the problem has become how to utilize it most effectively and in the cheapest way. The question is being asked with increasing frequency, "Is hogging off corn a practical proposition in Western Canada?"

Down in Iowa, Professor Evvard canvassed 194 farmers who had experience with hogging down corn, and out of that number only one was unfavorable to the practice. On the pre-war scale of values, Professor Day, of Guelph, Ont., used to say that it was from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre cheaper to fence the corn and let the hogs do the harvesting than to harvest by human labor and feed the product. Both materials and labor have risen in value and it is likely that the comparison still remains favorable to hogging off the corn, from the standpoint of economy. There is room for some experimentation here, as there are no up-to-date figures to substantiate this supposition.

In the corn belt, where most of the field varieties are of the dent class, the hogs are turned in just when the kernels begin to show the dent. In what hogging off has been done in Manitoba the hogs are turned in about August 1 to 15 and get six weeks' run in the corn field. There is more waste with mature hogs than with small hogs, this waste resulting from breaking down of the stalks when they were first turned in. For this reason, when old hogs are pastured in a corn field they should have access to what they can clean up in two weeks. Hogs will pick the ears off as thoroughly as human labor will do it. The best results are obtained in dry weather.

Require Supplement

American hog raisers have found with long experience that hogs turned into a cornfield should have some supplement and not be expected to eat corn solely. Where milk is available, that settles the question right away, but as milk is not plentiful on most western farms, some other nutritious supplement will have to be found.

The question will immediately suggest itself to Canadian swine raisers as to whether it will be possible to allow pigs the run of a field of corn and still grade as selects. No one can say yes or no till it has been tried. It is fairly certain that hogs fed from weaning time on a ration composed largely of corn would not catch the eye of the grader. What effect a highly fattening diet for such a short period as six weeks would have is problematical.

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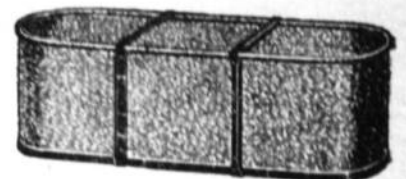
This book is one of the best ever written for the horseman and the farmer. In plain, everyday, understandable English it deals with every ailment that horseflesh is heir to, and tells how to treat them. It has chapters on shoes and shoeing, breeding and feeding. The book is worth many dollars to the handler of horses, but all you have to do is to ask your druggist for it. It is absolutely free. Here is one opinion:

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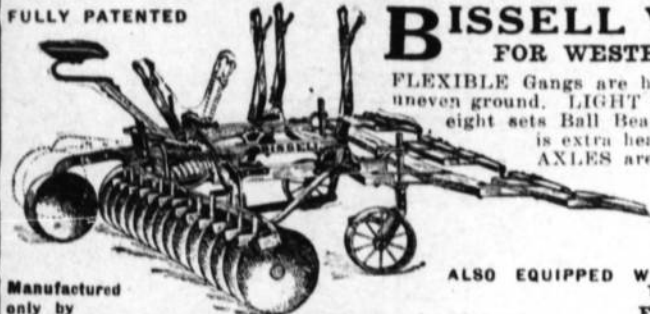
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READ THE RULES OF THIS CONTEST

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.

2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown above. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$500.00.

3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.

4. Any person who sends in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.

5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.

6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.

7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.

8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.

9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.

10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestants and the paper.

11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Relative Cost of Raising Selects

There has always been a popular belief that it costs more to raise a bacon hog than to raise a fat type of hog. Since grading went into effect the opinion seems to be growing that this difference is nearly represented by the difference between the price for selects and for fat smooths. This, of course, is entirely erroneous. The differential is established arbitrarily. It was fixed by the committee representing all the involved interests. It is greater on the one hand than the increased cost of raising selects and it is probably most of the time greater than the extra profit which the packer could make out of selects if they were bought at the same price as fat smooths. It is a direct bonus to the producer of the superior article, and to the extent that it exceeds the relative value of that article over the lower grades on the block, it is paid for by the man who continues to raise the type which has penalized the reputation of Canadian pork products overseas.

At the Western Union Livestock convention, where hog grading was very thoroughly discussed, some producers said that in view of the extra cost of raising selects they could make as much money raising the cheaper type of pig and selling it for less cost. These men were not finding fault with hog grading. They were registering their opinion that with present hog and feed prices they could make money in spite of severe grading. In any case there can be no doubt that there is more money in raising fat smooths today than there was in raising any class of hogs 12 months ago, and the hog business is enjoying greater prosperity than any other line of livestock enterprise.

H. B. Sommerfeld, a junior professor at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has completed an experiment which gauges accurately the relative profit between selects and thick smooths. His results, which agree closely with those obtained from similar trials at different American experiment stations, indicate that selects do require a slight amount more grain per 100 lbs. of live-weight increase, but the amount is negligible, 426 pounds of grain as compared with 415 pounds for fat hogs. The real comparison, however, is in the gross returns per 100 pounds of feed. By virtue of their high average grading on a market which paid \$9.90 for selects and \$9.00 for thick smooths, the Yorkshires put a valuation of \$2.31 on the grain they consumed, while the grain fed to the Poland-Chinas, the representative lard hogs used in the experiment, only brought back \$2.16 per cwt.

It is worth while noting also that these pigs were on dry lot, receiving no skim-milk, and that in spite of this all but two of the Yorks, graded selects. During the first 120 days of the experiment the pigs were fed oats, barley and shorts. For a short time at the early part of the trial the barley was replaced with corn. The Polands appeared to be a little more smooth and thrifty at the beginning of the feeding period, and this difference, said Mr. Sommerfeld, was noticeable throughout the whole of the experiment. The table of figures from the experiment are given below:

No. of pigs per lot	Poland-China	Yorkshire
Average age at beginning of trial	10	10
Average weight at beginning of trial.....	79 1-3 days	68.6 days
Average weight at close of feeding period	56.8 lbs.	44.1 lbs.
Duration of experiment	202.05 lbs.	188.8 lbs.
Average age at end of period.....	140 days	140 days
Average daily gain per hog	7 months 9 1/2 days	6 months 29 1/2 days
Feed consumed—Oats	1,037 lbs.	1,034 lbs.
Barley	1,916 lbs.	1,922 lbs.
Corn	2,251 lbs.	2,287 lbs.
Shorts	350 lbs.	350 lbs.
Total feed consumed	1,521 lbs.	1,527 lbs.
Feed consumed per 100 lbs. of grain.....	6,038 lbs.	6,086 lbs.
Gross returns per 100 lbs. of feed consumed during experiment	415.8 lbs.	426.6 lbs.
	\$2.16	\$2.31

The Horse Situation

The following is from the directors' report, at the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association, held in Toronto, February 8.

"A review of the horse situation in 1922 reveals comparatively little evidence of a decisive character pointing to a revival in the industry. We are in about the same position so far as the outlook for horses is concerned as we



PACIFIC OCEAN BREEZES, moist and cool all summer long; south winds and the mild Japan current to make winter weather ideal—that's British Columbia. Walk in the green fields in the sparkling sunshine in the valley. Lift the dew-covered leaves and pick the luscious, great berries ripening there—the strawberries, the loganberries, the blackberries.

Think of the apple orchards inland in the sunny Okanagan—the valley of bees and blossoms. Smell the fine bouquet of the alfalfa, which grows 7 tons to the acre.

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Poland-China	Yorkshire
10	10
79 1-3 days	68.6 days
56.8 lbs.	44.1 lbs.
202.05 lbs.	188.8 lbs.
140 days	140 days
7 months 9 1/2 days	6 months 29 1/2 days
1,037 lbs.	1,034 lbs.
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350 lbs.	350 lbs.
1,521 lbs.	1,527 lbs.
6,038 lbs.	6,086 lbs.
415.8 lbs.	426.6 lbs.
\$2.16	\$2.31

were a year ago. We have not advanced very much, neither have we lost ground. This in itself is encouraging.

"A year ago the statistical situation revealed a marked falling off in the number of colts and fillies. This phase of the situation, so far as the horse population is concerned, reveals a still greater falling off in the number of young horses in the country, as the following table, giving the number of colts

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Provides "the bit of sweet" in beneficial form.

Helps to cleanse the teeth and keep them healthy.

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November 7, 1922.

Gentlemen—Received robe in first-class order. Many thanks for your good work. Everybody I have shown it to will gladly recommend your work highly. The rawhide is simply grand. Will sure know where to send my hides in future.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. B. FVCKES

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Write for price lists. 12

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Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

and fillies on hand in Canada for the years named, shows:

1918.....	610,674
1919.....	616,884
1920.....	525,521
1921.....	479,528
1922.....	398,511

"These figures show a falling off in young horse stock of around 45 per cent. in five years. This decrease applies pretty generally to all the provinces. Ontario, for example, shows a falling off in the number of colts and fillies of from 94,837 in 1918 to 58,843 in 1922, or a decrease of 35,994 in five years. The decrease for the whole of Canada was 212,163 during the five years. This is pretty conclusive evidence that there has been a marked falling off in the breeding of horses.

"When we come to size up the total horse population we find an increase in 1922 as compared with 1918, but a considerable falling off as compared with 1921, as is shown by the following table:

1918.....	3,609,257
1919.....	3,667,369
1920.....	3,400,352
1921.....	3,813,921
1922.....	3,648,871

"If statistics teach anything the falling off in total supply in 1922 of 165,050, as compared with 1921, would indicate that the decrease in colts and fillies the past two or three years, is beginning to show itself. The wastage in horse flesh from year to year is fairly constant, therefore, if a sufficient number of young animals is not coming on to take care of normal wastage, it is bound to lessen the number of mature horses sooner or later. If the total supply is on the down grade, as the figures for 1922 indicate, what will be the position of things in two or three years' time, with each year's figures showing a marked decrease in the number of colts and fillies in the country? It takes five years to breed and raise a horse to maturity. If breeding operations in the country continue on the level of the past few years, one cannot but view the future with alarm, so far as the horse supply is concerned.

Market Situation

"The general market situation shows little change from a year ago. Prices have not advanced, though heavy-weight geldings with quality and size command profitable prices. This quality is, however, not plentiful, and the kind suitable for the best trade is not available in large numbers.

"There is more activity in lumber camps this winter than last. While a number of horses suitable for this work have been purchased, the requirements of the lumber trade have been small as compared with pre-war days. Good heavy-weight horses suitable for this trade have been selling at from \$175 to \$200 each in Toronto. Buying for the eastern and maritime markets has set in a little earlier this season than a year ago. Work horses suitable for this trade and weighing around 1,400 pounds sell at around \$125 each.

"There have been shipped to Toronto and other eastern points this season a number of horses from the western ranches. These are mostly unbroken horses, which sell for a little more than enough to pay freight. It costs around \$38 per head for freight, and fed en route, to ship horses from Alberta to Toronto. As the bulk of them sell at from \$40 to \$50 per head, there is little left for the owner or shipper."

Other countries are beginning to wake up to the standard of quality which must be reached with pork products in order to compete in the best markets. A circular from the secretary of the large White Pig (Yorkshire) Society, England, states that Russia and Poland took 94 breeding pigs from leading English breeders, including some of the prize-winners at the Royal. It will be remembered that a move of this kind preceded the Danish bid for the British market 30 or 40 years ago. The competition will grow continually stiffer and it behooves Canadians to persist in the campaign which is now fairly under way to produce a quality of pig second to none. Canada has some natural advantages for bacon production which more than offset the advantages of cheap labor in these European countries, and persistence will get us to the top of the heap.

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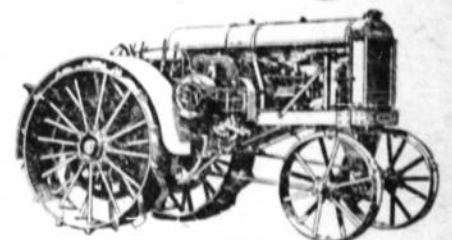
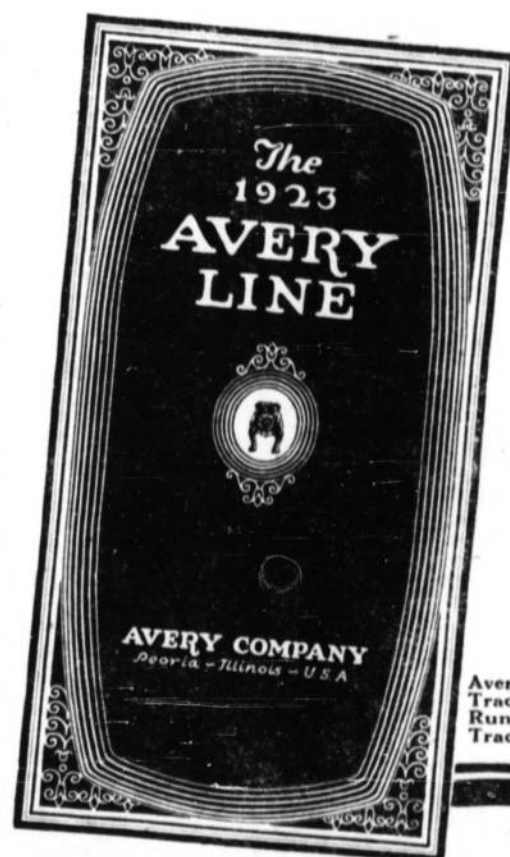
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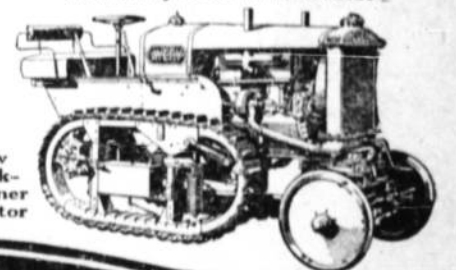
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The New Improved Avery Line is really a sensation. Every one interested in better farming methods and greater profits should read about it in this book. Never before in the history of tractor farming have so many new improvements and desirable features been developed in one line. Especially will you be interested in the new Avery 15-30 H. P. 3-plow wheel tractor—the only tractor with a two bearing crankshaft and two gear contact drawbar transmission. The Improved Avery 20-35 H.P. Tractor, the lowest priced medium size tractor built. You will also want to see the Avery Track-runner with roller-bearing tracks. You will find all these in this book, and in ad-

dition tractors in sizes for any kind of farm work, threshing, special road-building tractors, Avery Road-Razers for keeping unpaved roads and streets smooth in summer and open in winter, grain saving threshers in all sizes, motor cultivators, skid motors, and a full line of tractor plows, tillage tools and other drawbar and belt machinery.

Write and get the latest prices on Avery tractors which now give you more horse power per dollar than ever before offered. Send for this book today and get a new vision of power farming possibilities on your farm with new and better machines at remarkably low prices.

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offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
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Fruit in your own Garden

Strawberries—Raspberries—Plums

Every year hundreds more farmers are growing fruit for their own use in their own gardens. Hardy varieties have been found which stand up under western conditions. The Guide has secured supplies of the very best varieties obtainable and offers them to its readers at bargain rates for the following purposes:

- 1—Of encouraging fruit growing on the prairies.
- 2—Of increasing the circle of Guide Readers.

Look over the fruit described below, then read how easy it is to get what you want.



Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—

All things considered, this is the best everbearing strawberry for the West. It ripens as early as it is possible to ripen strawberries. If the blossoms are destroyed by an early frost it puts out more blooms. While it will not give as much fruit in the same length of time as the standard July-bearing variety described below, it begins bearing early and keeps bearing till freeze-

up. For a sure crop it has no equal. **Sale Price**—25 plants, \$1.65, postpaid; 50 plants, \$2.70; 100 plants, \$4.75. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

SENATOR DUNLAP—An excellent July-bearing strawberry for Western Canada. Along with Everbearing (described above) makes an all round combination, since it yields heavier in the normal strawberry season. Stands up well in dry seasons. **Sale Price**—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

DR. BURRELL STRAWBERRY (July Bearing)—This strawberry is thoroughly tested, hardy and a heavy yielder. It is being grown in considerable quantities near Winnipeg and producing fruit equal to any on the market. **Sale Price**—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. No orders accepted for more than 200 plants to any one person.

Raspberries

are about the hardest fruit grown on the prairies. Fruit comes abundantly the first year after planting. Twenty-five plants in full bearing should provide for the average family.

LATHAM RASPBERRY—One of the best varieties of northern raspberries. Has extremely large fruit of excellent quality. Ripens in August and has a long bearing season. **Sale Price**—12 canes, \$1.25 postpaid; 25 canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90. Not more than 50 canes to one person.

MILLER RASPBERRY—Grown for 12 or 15 years in Manitoba. Extremely hardy and prolific in yield. The berry is of fine quality, firm and good size. An early ripener, and if grown together with the Latham raspberry extends the season for gathering fruit from the farm garden. **Sale Price**—12 canes, \$1.00, postpaid; 25 canes, \$1.75; 50 canes, \$3.15. No orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—The only everbearing raspberry grown successfully in Manitoba. It is a prolific bearer, with an excellent quality of fruit. We do not recommend planting any large number of these canes, but believe that it will develop into a very valuable fruit plant for farm use. **Sale Price**—12 canes, \$1.00, postpaid; 25 canes, \$1.75; 50 canes, \$3.15. No orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

Plums

The varieties listed below are very hardy and the fruit compares favorably with plums grown in Eastern Canada or the States. Plum trees are not self-fertilizing and so must be planted in pairs. The Opata and Sapa varieties cross.

OPATA PLUM—A dark, purplish fruit with small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh. Ripens early in August. **Sale Price**—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one person.

SAPA PLUM—Companion to the Opata. Fruit has dark red flesh, a small pit, is of fine eating quality and a good preserver. Ripens a week to ten days later than Opata. **Sale Price**—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one person.

Conditions under which these Fruit Bargains are offered

Every farmer who sends in his own new or renewal subscription, or sends in the subscription of a friend or neighbor, can profit to the extent of purchasing these exceptional varieties of fruits at the prices stated. Only those orders accompanied by a subscription will be accepted.

You can purchase \$3.00 worth of fruit by sending one Guide subscription for one year at \$1.00, three years at \$2.00, or five years at \$3.00.

You can purchase from \$3.00 to \$6.00 worth of fruit by sending in \$2.00 in Guide subscriptions. A fruit order of more than \$6.00 must be accompanied by \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions.

Not more than \$15 worth of fruit will be sold to any one person.

The subscriptions you send may be new or renewal—your own or anyone else's. Two dollars in subscriptions may consist of one three-year subscription or two one-year subscriptions. Three dollars in subscriptions may consist of one \$3.00 subscription, three \$1.00 subscriptions or one \$1.00 and one \$2.00 subscription. You can renew your own subscription even though you're paid ahead now, and the time you pay for will be added on from the time your present term expires.

Some of the varieties listed are limited in quantity. Orders will be booked as received. We suggest you place yours now and give second and third choices if possible. You will be notified when to expect shipment, and instructions for planting, care and handling of the fruit will be sent you.

If Others Have Fruit, Why Not You?

You need have no fear in accepting this offer. The Guide stands behind it in every way. You may not be the first, but you needn't be the last farmer in your neighborhood to start making your home both more pleasurable and more profitable by adding some fruit as a permanent asset. Hundreds of farmers can vouch for the facts stated here. The Guide invites you to get in now and take advantage of this money-saving and pleasure-giving offer.

NOTE—Postpaid prices are given on strawberries and raspberries. All plum orders will be sent express collect, so please give your nearest express office when ordering.

The Guide wishes to distribute this choice fruit as widely as the supply will permit. Therefore the amount purchasable by each person is limited, and no order totalling more than \$15 can be accepted from any one person.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Manitoba

U.F.M. Locals Hold Successful Banquet

On Friday night, the U.F.M. locals of Macgregor and district held a "Get-Together" banquet which was a success in every way. Tables were laid in the Masonic hall for about 135, and despite the severe cold weather, all were filled and those present enjoyed to the full the many good things provided by the wives and members of the various locals.

C. H. Burnell, the provincial president, was also present, and gave a good address. He urged the co-operation of all in the farmers' movement and closed his address in an appeal for increased membership in all locals in the near future. It was decided to make the event an annual one.

Neepawa-Portage U.F.M. Debate

The inter-district debate between Neepawa and Portage will be held during the first week in March, the former district debating the affirmative side of Resolved That Marketing of all Grains Through the Farmers Own Trading Companies Now Established is the Best Permanent Solution of our Grain Marketing Problem.

Rural University Course

Though the students in attendance at the U.F.M. Rural University course are few in numbers they make up in enthusiasm. So interested were they in the lectures that they would not listen to adjournment at the end of the first week's series.

If every community could furnish a group with a vision of the future and the spirit of the group in the Bagot district the lecture hall would be packed to capacity. One earnest U.F.M. pair of workers, Mr. and Mrs. James Barrett, who have the movement at heart are financing the complete expenses of two students. The Young People's class in the Bagot district are financing the expenses of two other students and the U.F.M. local has taken upon itself the responsibility of financing the fifth. Not content with this contribution, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett for the sake of these students, left their home at the beginning of last week and took up quarters in the city for the purpose of providing accommodation at their city home for these students and also to furnish them with board at a moderate rate. Needless to say the students feel that they cannot express their thankfulness in words and only hope that they will be able to prove the worth of this course to them, by returning to their districts and imparting the knowledge that they have received to others.

Ladywood U.F.M. local held a very successful and interesting meeting on February 17, and expects in the near future to double its membership. At this meeting resolutions re holding meetings regularly, the promotion of business, social, educational and political ideals in the community and to offer support re the training of our own leaders, were passed. A debating club was organized, teams lined up and the following topic was chosen, Resolved That Total Prohibition is Preferable to the System Outlined by the Moderation League.

The members have also decided to order a car load of binder twine from the United Grain Growers Ltd.

Alberta

Program of Work and Play

A committee appointed by Broadview local to canvass the farm homes of the district, found that very few were not already members of the U.F.A.

During the summer months, meetings of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior locals were held, separately, at the schoolhouse on alternate Saturday afternoons. After the meetings, there

were sports of various kinds, followed by supper. A tennis court was built, the juniors had a baseball outfit, and there were football games and races. There was an average attendance of about one hundred at each of these Saturday half-holiday picnics.

In the fall, the directors arranged a program for the winter meetings. At a recent meeting the subject for discussion was Co-operative Buying and Selling. Papers were given by members of the U.F.W.A., U.F.A. and Junior locals, followed by a general discussion.

An effort has also been made by the local to promote mixed farming in the district, and members are being urged to produce sufficient milk, butter, beef, pork, eggs and small fruits at least for the requirements of their own homes.

Feeling the urgent need of better marketing facilities and greater freedom of trade, the members of this local are giving serious study to these problems.

Would Limit Wealth

A resolution was presented to the annual convention of the Pembina Provincial Constituency Association, declaring the right to possess unlimited wealth to be "dangerous and undemocratic," and asking that steps be taken to induce the federal government to take a plebiscite on the question of limiting the wealth of an individual to one hundred thousand dollars. The resolution was not carried, but the convention decided that it should be brought to the attention of other locals in the province.

Notes

Cassell Hill local at a meeting lately signed a petition for installation of telephones in the district, discussed the matter of getting better lighting equipment for the schoolhouse, and took steps with a view to securing a larger allotment for road work.

At the annual meeting of the Strong Creek local it was decided to accept the offer of the co-operative association and take over the community hall, together with the liabilities of the association. This local expects to be able to hold its present membership at least, during the coming year.

Brightwood local decided at the beginning of the year to make a strong effort to keep its members together, and add to their numbers. At the annual meeting officers were elected and several new members added to the roll. The dues are being paid in three instalments of one dollar each.

Big Results From Drive

Nightingale local held a membership drive recently which resulted in an increase in numbers from 14 to 50. The petition received from a meeting held in Calgary of holders of C.P.R. irrigated lands, asking that the terms be extended to 36 years, was read, discussed, and approved. This local has purchased coal for members during the winter and is now considering the co-operative purchase of feed and seed grain.

A. R. Brown, director for the southern part of West Edmonton, recently addressed a U.F.A. meeting at Rossington, discussing generally the work of the organization.

Burnside local follow the plan of having two meetings each month, the first a business meeting, and the second a social meeting of some kind. This local expects to have a large paid-up membership for 1923.

New Locals

Ensleaf is the name of a new local near Buffalo. This local has twelve paid-up members, and its officers are T. Wilhelmson and A. L. Stone.

N. J. MacCrimmon recently organized the Lillieco local, near Craigmyle. John Davis and Geo. H. Gage are the officers.

Saskatchewan

Seven Lean Years at Castle Coombe

A letter just received from A. J. Douglas, secretary of the Langholm G.G.A., at Castle Coombe, Sask., discloses a state of affairs which will excite the sympathy of members of the

ITCHY PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

And Shoulders. Burned
Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble started with pimples breaking out all over my face and shoulders. The pimples were large and red and festered, and itched and burned so badly that I could not sleep. They were very sore and my clothing aggravated them.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample which helped me. I purchased more, and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) William C. Steen, 39 Peabody St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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It is only recently that the true health-building importance of cod-liver oil has been fully recognized by the man of science.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod-liver oil is not only a food- tonic of special value to children and grown people, but is also a most important source of the precious, health-building vitamins.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

22-50

"LECKIE'S" work BOOTS

For work like your own you need this "Leckie" Boot with a water-proof double sole—as strong as the finest leathers permit—comfortable and good fitting as a glove. They are reinforced where they need it most.

See
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association throughout the province.

The annual meeting of the local for 1921 decided not to ask the members for any fees owing to their poor financial condition. The position was no better in the fall of 1922, so that it was impossible to collect more than four dollars. Writing with regard to this the secretary says: "I don't blame them much, as I know they would pay if they could afford it, but everybody is down to the last dollar after seven dry years. About one-third of the people have left the district, and most of the remaining two-thirds would go if they had anything to go with. If the crop is poor next year I doubt if there will be any more than \$4.00 to send again; but we have done the best we could."

It is said that "it is always darkest just before the dawn"; and we trust that the financial darkness in which Castle Coombe is at present enveloped will this year be chased away by the sunlight of prosperity. Let us hope the "seven lean years" will be followed by seven years of good crops.

Rally at Conquest

The members of the Conquest local are holding their annual rally on Friday, March 2. The rally is to take the form of a dinner, followed by speech-making and a dance, the principal speaker being Mr. McPhail, as the members are anxious to make the acquaintance of the new Central secretary of the association. Invitations are also being sent to the district director, W. A. S. Tegart, of Mildred, and Mrs. John Holmes, of Asquith, director of the Women's Section.

District No. 2 on the Up-Grade

Richard Sephton, the new director of District No. 2 has sent out a letter to the locals of the district which is straight and to the point.

Calling on the members to arouse themselves from the apathy "that has got a grip on most of us," he points out that while some of the farmers' problems can be solved by legislation, a solution can be found for the majority only in a "united aggressive membership." He believes his district at least has seen the bottom as to membership, and that it is again on the up-grade. He intends to get around to as many of the locals as possible during the summer, and hopes to have the assistance of all who have the good of the association at heart.

Saskatchewan Notes

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at Golden Prairie, in the Maple Creek district. The local is registered as the Victory Hill G.G.A., with Fred Kretz as secretary.

Frank Standeven, late secretary of the Tyner local, has been appointed municipal organizer for the municipality of Lacadena, west of Swift Current.

The receipt of \$32, covering the fees of 32 members of the Lucky Lake G.G.A., marks a welcome renewal of activities on the part of this local. The local has apparently been on the "retired list" for the past two years, as no fees have been received from the secretary since the year 1920. It seems, however, to have passed through the rejuvenation machine, and to have emerged a vigorous youth. We wish George Hall, the new secretary, every success in the work that is before him.

Members of the association at Drake, Sask., have decided to separate the trading and organization work of the local. A new organization has been formed for trading purposes, under the name of the Drake Co-operative Association Limited, with J. R. Funk as secretary, while the Revived local will carry on the organization and social activities of the members. C. H. Bartel is the secretary of the Revived G.G.A., Theodore Frederickson being president of both organizations.

The Manor local, at Manor, Sask., is starting out in the right direction for a good increase in membership for the year 1923. The Manor Co-operative Association has taken over all business and stock shipping, and the secretary of the local, H. A. Milloy, is now free to take up educational work as a means of strengthening the local.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Genuine

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The Canadian Pacific Railway

WILL FIND

Farm Help for Western Farmers

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian Farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to utilize its widespread organization to provide such help from a number of countries.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway will now receive and arrange to fill applications for male and female farm help to be supplied from Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway, in all of which countries the Company has representatives who have farmed in and are familiar with Western Canadian conditions and who are now in touch with such men and women ready and anxious to come to Canada.

THE GOVERNMENTS of the countries above mentioned have expressed their willingness to aid the emigration of this class of their peoples. In order to fill such applications satisfactorily and bring the help to the farmer at the proper time and with a clear understanding of the requirements and obligations of each, a printed "Application for Help" form has been prepared which can be obtained from any C.P.R. Station Agent or offices listed below.

The Company will make no charge to the farmer for this service nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance whatsoever towards the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, covers the following points:—the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

WINNIPEG.—T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent, C.P.R.
WINNIPEG.—John Sweeting, Industrial Agent, C.P.R.
SASKATOON.—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent, C.P.R.
EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent, C.P.R.
CALGARY.—M. E. Thornton, Supt. Colonization, C.P.R.
VANCOUVER.—E. J. Semmens, Trav. Industrial Agent, C.P.R.

Department of Colonization and Development
Canadian Pacific Railway

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal.

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

FARMERS CAN HELP COLONIZATION

IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMMIGRATION
CAMPAIGN BEING CARRIED ON OVERSEAS

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS INDUSTRIAL AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FROM FARMERS
PREPARED TO ENGAGE FARM HELP (MALE OR
FEMALE) FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR AT RATES
OF WAGES CURRENT AT TIME OF ENGAGEMENT

Farmers are to make application on a form that may be obtained from C.N.R. Station Agents. C.N.R. representatives overseas will endeavor to secure the class of help required in Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden. The Governments of these countries stand ready to assist this class of their people to emigrate to Canada, but feel that they should be assured of employment for at least one year in order to gain sufficient Canadian farming experience to fit them for going on farms of their own. Farmers who are able to do so, can thus assist in colonization work by engaging help by the year. There will be no charge to the farmer for our service, nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance for the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, includes: the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

APPLICATION FORMS FROM LOCAL STATION AGENT

R. C. W. LETT, General Agent
EDMONTON, ALTA.

JOHN WARDROP, General Agent
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadian National Railways

INDUSTRIAL AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Bargains in Books

FARM MANAGEMENT

By Prof. Geo. F.
Warren



Explains how to lay out your work to the best advantage, the best kind of machinery to use, when and where a gas engine is more economical than horsepower, and a thousand and one other money-making points. It tells how to reduce labor, save time, save machinery purchase supplies to best advantage and make profits. Regular price, \$2.50.

Sale Price, postpaid,
\$1.25

COMMON DISEASES OF FARM ANIMALS

By R. A. Craig, D.V.M. The author has specially emphasized the causes, prevention and early recognition of common diseases. The book is an authoritative guide to the farmer, but does not trespass upon the domain of the veterinarian. The chapter upon the best method of telling the age of farm animals will mean money in the bank when you make your next purchase. Regular price, \$3.20. Sale Price, postpaid, \$2.75

THE FORAGE AND FIBRE CROPS IN AMERICA

By Thomas F. Hunt. This book is exactly what the title indicates. It is indispensable to the farmer, student and teacher who wish all the latest and most important information on the subject of forage and fibre crops. Like its famous companion, 'The Cereals in America,' by the same author, it treats of the cultivation and improvement of every one of the forage and fibre crops. With this book in hand, you have the latest and most up-to-date information available. Regular price, \$2.10. Sale Price, postpaid, \$1.75

SOIL CULTURE MANUAL

By Hardy W. Campbell, founder of the Campbell System of Soil Culture (third edition). Where all grain growing is practiced, moisture conservation is essential to the production of crops. Moisture cannot be created in the soil, but a very large proportion of the water which falls on the ground can be saved for the growing crops, if proper cultural methods are followed. The book is well illustrated with photographs and diagrams, is very practical and will be a great help to every farmer living on the western prairies. Regular price, \$2.50. Sale Price, postpaid, \$2.00

FIELD CROPS

By Wilson and Warburton. An intensely practical discussion of the American farm crops, with helpful suggestions and valuable information for the most successful growing of the various crops. The latest and best popular treatment of field crop production, including soils, fertilizers, rotations and general field management. Regular price, \$1.75. Sale Price, postpaid, \$1.50

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THE FARMER'S LETTER FILE

Saves time, money, disputes, annoyances. This file is 11 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, and will hold 1,000 papers or letters. It opens up like an accordion and contains pockets for each letter of the alphabet. Papers filed can be easily found when wanted. With each file we supply six special pen points and six sheets of carbon paper for taking copies of the letters you write. Regular price, \$1.50. Sale Price, postpaid, \$1.25



WHO PAYS THE TARIFF?

Do You Understand It?
Do You Want to Know What It Is?
Do You Know How It Is Worked?
Do You Want to Know Who Gets the Benefit? Then read

CANADA'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Get this book and read facts that are more interesting than fiction. This is the most complete and enlightening history of the tariff question ever written. Former price, 75c each. Sale Price (while stock lasts), 28c each or 4 for \$1.00

HOW TO CONDUCT PUBLIC MEETINGS

Rules of Order, by Bourinot, is the authentic Canadian guide, and this handbook should be in the hands of all men and women active in association work. It contains complete information on all rules of order, rights and duties of members, making motions and amendments, order of business, suspension of rules, manner of debating, etc. Regular price, \$1.10. Sale Price, 85c

BOOKS ON PUBLIC SPEAKING

	Reg. price	Sale price
How to Speak in Public	\$2.20	\$1.75
How to Argue and Win	2.20	1.75
How to Develop Power and Personality	2.20	1.75
How to Develop Self-confidence in Speech and Manner	2.20	1.75
How to Read and Declaim	2.20	1.75
Humorous Hits and How to Hold an Audience	1.75	1.50
Inspiration and Ideals	1.50	1.25
Talks on Talking	1.25	1.00

These prices are for a limited time only and apply only to books now in stock. Order at once before prices are withdrawn.

The Grain Growers' Guide DEPARTMENT Winnipeg, Man.

Sidelights on Poultry Raising

An Alberta Woman Draws from 30 Years' Experience



This Alberta poultry raiser does not go in for expensive equipment for turkeys. Her birds roost in these trees all winter. She finds turkeys and hounds a profitable combination.

As we have lived in the West for 30 years and have kept poultry most of that time, we know something of the successes and failures that are experienced with this side line. For over 10 years we kept Barred Plymouth Rocks. The system of improvement that we followed was to cull out the poor females every fall, and in the spring purchase a high-grade male. We only kept from 30 to 40 hens in the flock, so that after five or six years we had birds that anyone would be proud to own.

In 1909 we thought we would try Buff Orpingtons for a change. We found that the young matured earlier. They have another advantage in that the chicks are full feathered; no half feathered chicks running around on damp days. In my opinion the Buffs are good mothers, gentle, better winter layers, and the flesh is more juicy. For this reason we have kept them ever since.

We tried Pekin ducks. A river runs close to our buildings and they would camp on the water and go down the river so far we have had to use a saddle pony to get them in nights. They would lay in the water or any place, so we decided to let someone else raise ducks.

Geese are easier managed and come to their nest to lay and to their house to sleep, but are off to the water for the day and ask for nothing to eat, nor can we get the young ones to eat anything but grass. They pick up snails and grubs on the river banks, which seem to satisfy them. They grow very fast. We had seven hatch out in August these last two years (second hatch) and by December they would weigh 19 pounds, with no special feeding. They were from an African goose and a common grey gander. We feed oats and green feed in winter, and when the day is a little mild I give some chopped vegetables. Snow provides their liquid refreshment.

Turkeys

We have had good success with Turkeys; for years every bird that hatched strong we saved till fall. An odd one would be taken by the coyote, but now we keep hounds and have no further trouble in that way. We have always kept Bronze turkeys.

If keeping over young hens we always get a new tom, the very best we could get, and always kept the largest and quietest mothers, those that will come home to roost and not wander off too far. I set them near the house, so I can feed them well, plenty of water, grit, ashes and dust always on hand, rubbing a little blue ointment under the wings and around vent so the little ones will get a good start. I keep them in the yard till fairly well feathered, say four weeks, then watch that they don't wander off too far at first; call them for a drink in the heat of the day. They soon know your call and the young ones come running and the old ones follow. The drink does them all good and they are not so wild. Turkeys like to wander over the prairie if there is a pasture field near.

I feed the young ones equal parts

corn meal, sifted oat chop, bread that has been crisped in the oven and rolled, a little salt and pepper, dampened with raw eggs and curds, rubbed up fine, some new milk to drink and water always. I fancy feeding curds rather than giving sour milk till they are feathered. I find less danger from diarrhoea and I make a savory custard, of which they are very fond, out of a little green onion top, cut up fine, and a little potato mashed. Later on, when they are five and six weeks old, I give wheat screenings and oats chopped fine, with curds, salt and pepper.

By first of September they can rustle. I offer them some feed before going to roost (it is then you see them grow) and some leftover for breakfast, as they are off to rustle by first peep of day and seldom come near till evening. We do not shut them up to fatten, as they fret. Feed them plenty of grain, a good pail of boiled potatoes mashed with chop, salt, meat, scraps and blood, when the butchering is done. In the cool weather mix with chop and feed in the mornings. By December our young gobblers will average 16 to 19 pounds and hens about 13 pounds.

Widely Appreciated

We usually have summer campers, our children and grandchildren, so it takes all our eggs, and I think we do well to have plenty for using. We also use all fowl we wish for. We usually give turkeys as Christmas gifts to our best friends, so we all, old and young, enjoy our poultry and take pleasure every day. I keep the egg shells all summer for winter mixing in the morning mash, varying it as much as I can. I often chop up vegetables. I do enjoy making a treat for them and am well paid with nice fresh eggs in the cold winter months.

I have used a 130-egg incubator for raising chickens and had fair success, but had to have it in our living-room. Our house is small so decided to let the hens hatch until we have more room, but I am sure the incubator is O.K. I got 75 fine strong birds in one hatch and used a brooder. I had very little trouble and great pleasure tending the little birds, they were always so tame and grew so quickly.

I feed them curds, oat chop sifted and wheat screenings chopped fine and sand with clean water to drink, and a large yard to run in. Each mother can care for 20 to 25 birds, when not using the incubator and brooder.

We have sold some eggs for hatching but do not make a practice of it as there is considerable trouble and not always good results. Hens will leave their nests, and carriers are not always careful, though packages are labelled "with care." We sell young roosters for breeding every year.

Yes, the poultry pays well. In pre-war years we were too far from a market. I've heard it said that five turkeys would glut Edmonton market. I once took up 25 fine birds to Edmonton and got the handsome sum of \$25.—M. B. Warwick, Alta.

Good-bye Mr. Speculator

Continued from Page 7

best price in Toronto, while feeder steers may be enjoying a premium on the St. Paul market, while at other times the best market for certain cattle will be in Winnipeg. By having a large volume of stuff and being ready to accept orders for car-load lots, United Grain Growers Limited will be able to get the last fraction of a cent per pound from the best market on the continent.

General Manager Convinced

The system which I have thus briefly described offers the most up-to-date and most profitable system for marketing livestock that has yet been devised. C. Rice-Jones, general manager of United Grain Growers, who has general direction over the livestock marketing department of the company, is convinced that the co-operative selling system will prove extremely valuable to livestock producers.

"It is almost entirely a question of the volume of stock that will be consigned to our co-operative selling department," said Mr. Rice-Jones. "If the farmers feel that after 10 years' experience in co-operative shipping to the United Grain Growers that their own company has given them satisfaction, then I am sure they will consign their stock to our co-operative marketing department."

"It is the first and only opportunity that has been afforded them for co-operative selling of cattle. It will not only eliminate the profits of the speculator and dealer on all the western markets, but it will in addition give a considerable advantage through the ability to pick off the top price on all the best markets on the continent. But, as I said before, it is a matter of volume. We can only get big results through co-operative marketing if we have a big volume of livestock coming in. It is entirely in the hands of our farmer shippers. We have the organization now complete and we have experts on all our western markets."

"We have formed the very best connections on the markets at St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto and Montreal, as well as at Buffalo, Lancaster, Pa., and other U.S. markets, and furthermore we have arranged both store and beef cattle connections in Great Britain and Europe. We aim to know every day where the best markets are for every class of cattle, whether in Canada, United States, or across the water. We can get the top prices every day provided we have the volume of cattle to enable us to sort and grade them to the best advantage."

Weekly Pool Periods

The operation of the co-operative marketing system is extremely simple. The United Grain Growers have decided to make each week a separate pool or selling period, and returns will be completed and the money in the shippers' hands from 12 to 15 days after the close of each pool week. Every shipper, as soon as his cattle are valued and weighed, is issued a participation certificate, which shows the number, weight and valuation of the animals he has contributed and any amount paid out on his account in the way of freight, other charges or advances. The final payments on each week's pool will be made on this participation certificate. Time must be allowed for returns from St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, or whatever market the cattle have been forwarded to. Each shipper, if he wishes, may secure an advance of not more than 70 per cent. of the value of the animals that he has contributed just as soon as they have reached the stock yards and been valued and weighed.

Co-operative selling through the United Grain Growers will be operated separately for each of the three chief western markets, St. Boniface, Calgary and Edmonton, and the owners or shippers of the cattle will get their returns from the primary market, that is, the market to which they consigned their cattle in the first place.

Since the British embargo was lifted British feeders have naturally been looking to the Canadian market for a supply of store feeder cattle. The United Grain Growers have made special arrangements for the co-operative marketing of cattle on the British market. There will be a separate pool each week

SMOKE OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

15¢
per packet



1/2 lb. tin
80¢

"A Real Old Country Treat"

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL



For those who roll their own.

ASK FOR

OGDEN'S FINE CUT

(In the green packet)

IT IS THE BEST

140 EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER

BOTH FOR \$23.75



Freight and
Duty Paid



If ordered together we send both machines for only \$23.75 in Canadian money and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped set up complete—ready to use. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used. If you compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price is covering freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Make Money Orders payable to us at Toronto, Ont., but mail remittance with order to us at Racine, Wis.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Box 226

RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



This Big
250 Egg Size and 250
Chick Brooder \$39.75

for the cattle consigned to British ports. Arrangements have been made with a man who has been in the livestock business for 25 years and who is recognized as one of the foremost livestock men in Canada to act as manager for distribution in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, and also to supervise the export of cattle to the British markets. Nothing has been left to chance. Everything has been planned to the utmost detail to pick off the high prices from the markets of the world.

It isn't going to cost the shipper any more to sell through the co-operative system than through the present system; he will not pay any more commission to his own company than he now pays.

A Few Rules

In addition to the provisions described there are a few, and only a very few,

simple rules that have been laid down for the handling of co-operative marketing.

1. Any farmer or co-operative shipping club who wish to put their cattle through the co-operative department must say so when or before their cattle reach the yards. They must be co-operators from the very beginning or not at all. It is unfair and unwise to permit any person to go around through the yards and see what prices are being offered and use the co-operative department for squeezing a higher price out of some other buyer. Co-operation simply means pooling your cattle with a large number of other shippers and having them marketed by experts who get the highest possible price. That is the reason this rule has been laid down and it is a fair one.

2. All the cattle in a car must go into the co-operative department or none of them. It would be a nuisance to have part of the cattle in a car go through one selling system and another part through another. In the case of mixed car loads hogs and sheep may be sold in the old way and the cattle sold through the pool provided all the cattle go together.

3. Shippers are not asked at the present time to sign any contracts to deliver their cattle to the pool for any fixed period. It is believed by a great many people that this system will have to be inaugurated later. Everywhere that co-operative selling has been built up to a big success the co-operators are under contract to deliver all their produce to their own co-operative selling agency, usually for a five-year period.

but at the present time they are not being asked to sign any contract. They will have an opportunity to test the co-operative system without costing them a single cent and without placing them under any obligation. It is the greatest opportunity that has come to the livestock producers in this country.

Commission System Retained

4. The commission department of United Grain Growers will be operated as usual, separate and distinct from the co-operative selling department. This is being done because some farmers will want to sell on commission, because they are doubtful about the co-operative selling scheme, or perhaps because they would like to wait awhile before they test the co-operative system, or for some other reason. The United Grain Growers therefore have decided to maintain their commission department on the same basis and to render the same efficient service as in the past.

Will this co-operative selling of livestock be a success? Perhaps the best way to answer this is to see what the other fellow thinks about it. If it is a success it will eliminate the services of a lot of speculators and dealers and return their profits to the farmer. One of these chaps the other day, in conversation said to another, "This darned co-operative cattle pool system of United Grain Growers looks serious. If the farmers once realize what it

means we won't get much more business."

"Don't worry," replied his friend, "I think it will take quite a while for the farmers to see through it, so I am not going to begin to worry yet."

That's just it. If the farmers do get hold of this idea it will take like the measles and it will be "good day" to the speculators and the dealers who have been making profits off the farmers in the past. Of course there isn't any blame attached to either the speculator or the dealer. They are rendering a certain service to the farmers and were making good money by rendering that service. If the farmers wanted that service and were willing to pay for it, certainly nobody was to blame, but if the farmer wakes up and decides that he would rather do that himself than pay somebody else, he certainly has the right to try it.

Fruit Growing in Northern Manitoba

Continued from Page 10

It was the first week in August and these are good to eat as soon as they have a color on one cheek. A few were just in this condition, I gave him one. He ate that and tried another saying "that's pretty good." Then he looked all around. He was completely surrounded by heavily loaded plum trees. "What kind is this?" he demanded.

"These are Opata the kind I was hoeing. Do you think a man is justified in planting 500 trees to grow fruit like this?" "Well, I should say so by the evidence," he fairly shouted. "I never saw such a crop of plums in California. Why you will be raising your own fruit in this country yet." Then he talked about the market being all around hungry for the product. But you can easily figure out what line of talk a real estate man would put up. His son told me this winter that his father was raving about our fruit all the way home.

Even Ontarian Loyalty Broken

Another day a lady brought her old mother out who has just come from Ontario. She went around the place and vigorously asserted to her mother that each kind of fruit was better than that kind was in Ontario, and the old lady seemingly unable to dispute it at last turned to me and said, pointing to her assertive Manitoba daughter, "Mr. Boughen, she was born in old Ontario and she has gone back on the land of her birth."

You can see from what I have said the talk that was started and the people came in cars from miles around and asked me to visit them and sell them trees. I have since done so and have a royal time and am thanked for calling when I leave with a good order.

Surely no nursery agent ever got such treatment as I get right in my own country. I have over 60 named varieties of plums under trial, besides I have several hundred I have raised from seed. These seedlings are some of them too late in ripening but I have one which I have named the Dessert which is often pronounced as the best eating plum on the place.

In raspberries I have tried many kinds, but I find Prof. Hansen's Ohto the hardiest of all, nearly equalled in this respect by the Miller. Ohto is sold by a Missouri Nursery as Flaming Giant, and said to be the best yielding they have found in 100 years of fruit growing, and they offer it at 50c per plant. I sent out 350 packages of a dozen for The Grain Growers' Guide all over the prairie provinces last spring. That ought to help some in the way of raspberries for the northwest.

I find Latham the finest and largest raspberry. It is the best product of the Minnesota fruit breeding farm. It is the great show berry. But I am getting a few of a kind which, according to a colored photo, shows the raspberries five square on each quart box. It also came from the source of the Latham.

Crabs in Northern Manitoba

I will touch crab apples but lightly and will say the Red Siberian stands supreme for hardness. The winter of 1917-18 set back all crabs and hybrids in our place even including Yellow Siberian, but the Red Siberian never lost a bud. Our seedling crabs in '17-'18 were still very small and although I found some killed back a little yet I do not know exactly which ones suffered. I have quite a lot of these grown from wild Siberian crab seed from Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and as they were open pollinated when in bloom I find now a very interesting lot of hybrids among them. Several of these may be worth propagating. One beautiful crab I found prime eating on August 10, was of real eating quality. I liked this so well for its quality, earliness and beauty, that I budded some seventy-five young trees with this. Our crabs were a great crop and we were unable to fill local demand. We got \$1.00 per eight-quart pail.

Couldn't Keep Up to Progressives

Our strawberry patch attracted possibly more attention than anything else. At least the attraction lasted longer. We planted one acre the last week in May of Progressive Everbearing. We have discarded many kinds of Everbearing and decided there was no use growing anything but the best obtainable. So we concentrated on the Progressive and determined to raise plants for sale only and to keep the blossoms off all summer if we had to sit up nights to do it. The idea is by preventing fruit from developing to throw the strength to plant making.

This worked alright for quite a while but in July the plants were very persistent in making bloom. We were picking the bloom two and sometimes three times a week, and at last about the first of August owing to pressure of harvest and plum budding we were forced to let them blossom. We did not expect much fruit after that late date and the wasps nearly destroyed the berries for the first two weeks as soon as they were ripe. But the fruit came in increasing quantities. We sold at first at 35 cents per quart, and soon lowered it to 25 cents, and our cash returns on that acre were \$350, besides two families used all they could on the table and for preserving and hundreds of visitors sampled and enthused over our strawberries.

The last we picked was on November 4, and they froze up full of fruit and blossoms in all stages. This acre yielded more returns all things considered than thirty acres of pretty fair wheat, and I would rather have it for next year than any fifty acres of wheat considering both plant selling and fruit.

Our land is a good sandy loam and has been cropped for fifteen years and part of it raised a heavy crop of Early Triumph wheat the year previous, and was not manured for several years past and at no time heavily.



THIS new policy of marketing the well-known lines of **PEERLESS FENCE AND GATES** throughout the three Prairie Provinces is a direct one from semi-finished steel to the fence user, at bed-rock Factory prices, and you will get better service because you are not limited as to styles from which to make your choice.

For the past fifteen years **PEERLESS FENCE AND GATES** have been sold in the three Western Provinces through the dealer channel, but the high cost of maintaining a year-round, fully-organized office and selling staff, with excessive travelling expenses, bookkeeping and accounting costs, collection expenses, the carrying of over-due accounts and heavy losses, has so added to the cost of doing business that we have realized our handicap in converting Barb Wire users into modern stock and property protecting **PEERLESS FENCE** Farmers, and announce this change in policy, basing our prices on doing a 1,000,000-rod business.

Peerless Fence

PEERLESS FENCE AND GATES loan themselves favorably for direct shipment, and there is no reason why the Factory should sell to anyone but the man who is going to use and pay for the fence—and that's the Farmer. There is no reason why the farmer should not get these goods direct, and pay only one profit.

PEERLESS FENCE, with its famous "Bull Dog Grip" Tie, needs no introduction. It is the best known and most popular brand of

Woven Wire Fence in the Western Provinces. Railways, whose specifications are the most rigid as to quality, have more miles of Right-of-Way protected by **Peerless Fence** than all other brands combined.

Watch for our next ad. in this paper on March 14th, announcing prices on Farm and Poultry Fences, Gates and Supplies.

A well illustrated folder is also being specially prepared, to give complete descriptions, pictures and prices, making it a convenience for you to purchase **PEERLESS** goods by mail. Use the coupon attached and you will be sure to receive your copy as soon as it is off the press. There will be a big rush for **Peerless Fence and Gates** as soon as our prices are known, so do not fail to plan on ordering early.

The Peerless Wire Fence Company, Limited
Winnipeg - Manitoba

ANNOUNCEMENT Change of Name

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Limited, will be known in future as The Peerless Wire Fence Co., Limited.

This change in name has been made purely for marketing and advertising purposes in order to create a closer connection between the name of the products and the name of the firm. The change is a formality which does not affect the policy of the Company in any manner.

The
PEERLESS WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart
(Continued from last week)

THE DUDE WRANGLER

By her effective denunciation of a wealthy old guest, who made himself objectionable by snoring, Helene Spenceley, a newcomer, suddenly becomes prominent among the other guests at an exclusive Florida hotel, patronized annually by the same crowd of old and young fogeys, and wins the admiration of Wallie Macpherson. Wallie is the ward of his maiden aunt, who commands his absolute obedience, but has otherwise spoiled him with everything that money can buy. As the only eligible man at the hotel, he receives and continues to expect the attention of every young woman. But Helene Spenceley shows no interest in him, preferring the company of Pinkey Fripp, a rough but likeable returned soldier who was formerly a cowboy in her home locality in Wyoming.

CHAPTER IV

The Brand of Cain

THERE never was a nose so completely out of joint as Wallie's, nor an owner more thoroughly humiliated and embittered by the fickleness and ingratitude of human nature. The sacrifices he had made in escorting dull ladies to duller movies were wasted. The unfeeling courtesy with which he had retrieved their yarn and handkerchiefs, the sympathy and attention with which he had listened to their symptoms, his solicitude when they were ailing—all were forgotten now that Pinkey was in the vicinity.

As the displaced cynosure sat brooding in his room the third morning after Pinkey's arrival he wished that he could think of some perfectly well-bred way to attract attention.

He believed in the psychology of clothes. Perhaps if he appeared on the veranda in something to emphasize his personality, something suggesting strength and virility, like tennis flannels, he could regain his hold on his audience.

With this thought in mind Wallie opened his capacious closet filled with wearing apparel, and the moment his eyes fell upon his riding breeches he had his inspiration. If "the girl from Wyoming" thought her friend Pinkey was the only person who could ride a horse, he would show her!

It took Wallie only so long to order a horse as it required to get the Riding Academy on the telephone.

"I want a good-looking mount—something spirited," he instructed the person who answered.

"We've just bought some new horses," the voice replied. "I'll send you the pick of them."

Although Wallie actually broke his record he seemed to himself an unconscionable time in dressing, but when he gave himself a final survey in the mirror, he had every reason to feel satisfied with the result. He was correct in every detail and he thought complacently that he could not but contrast favorably with the appearance of that "rough-neck" from Montana—or was it Wyoming?

"What are you taking such a hot day to ride for?" Mrs. Appel called when she caught sight of Wallie.

The question jarred on him and he replied coolly:

"I had not observed that it was warmer than usual, Mrs. Appel."

"It's ninety, with the humidity goodness knows how much!" she retorted.

Without seeming to look, Wallie could see that both Miss Spenceley and Pinkey were on the veranda and regarding him with interest. His pose became a little theatrical while he waited for his mount, striking his riding boot smartly with his crop as he stood in full view of them.

Everyone was interested when they saw the horse coming, and a few sauntered over to have a look at him, Miss Spenceley and Pinkey among the others.

"Is that the horse you always ride, Wallie?" enquired Miss Gaskett.

"No; it's a new one I'm going to try out for them," Wallie replied indifferently.

"Wallie, do be careful!" his aunt admonished him. "I don't like you to ride strange horses."

Wallie laughed lightly, and as he went down to meet the groom who was now at the foot of the steps with the horse, he assured her that there was not the least cause for anxiety.

"Why, that's a Western horse!" Miss Spenceley exclaimed. "Isn't that a brand on the shoulder?"

"It looks like it," Pinkey answered, ruffing the hair then smoothing it. "Shore it's a brand." He stepped off a pace to look at it.

"Pardon me, but I think you're mistaken," Wallie said, politely but positively. "The Academy buys only thoroughbreds."

"If that ain't a brone, I'll eat it," Pinkey declared, bluntly.

"Can you make out the brand?" asked Miss Spenceley.

Pinkey ruffed the hair again and stepped back and squinted. Then his cracked lips stretched in a grin that threatened to start them bleeding: "'88' is the way I read it."

She nodded: "The brand of Cain."

Then they both laughed immoderately.

Wallie could see no occasion for merriment and it nettled him.

"Nevertheless, I maintain that you are in error," he declared obstinately.

"I doubt if I could set one of them hen-skin saddles," observed Pinkey, changing the subject.

Wallie replied airily:

"Oh, it's very easy if you've been taught properly."

"Taught? You mean," wonderingly, "that someone learnt you to ride horse-back?"

Wallie smiled patronizingly:

"How else could I know?"

"I was jostled on a horse and told to stay there."

"Which accounts for the fact that you Western riders have no 'form,' if you'll excuse my frankness."

"Don't mention it," replied Pinkey, not to be outdone in politeness. "Maybe, before I go, you'll give me some pointers?"

"I shall be most happy," Wallie responded, putting his foot in the stirrup.

He mounted creditably and settled himself in the saddle.

"Thumb him," said Miss Spenceley, "and we'll soon settle the argument."

"How—thumb him? The term is not familiar."

"Show him, Pinkey." Her eyes were sparkling, for Wallie's tone implied that

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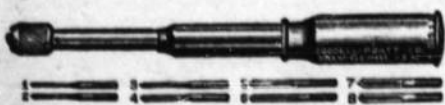


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the expression was slang and also rather vulgar.

"He'll unload his pack as shore as shootin'." Pinkey hesitated.

"No time like the present to learn a lesson," she replied, ambiguously.

"Certainly—if there's anything you can teach me," Wallie's smile said as plain as words that he doubted it. "Mr. Frupp—er—'thumb' him."

"You're the doctor," said Pinkey, grimly, and "thumbed" him.

The effect was instantaneous. The old horse ducked his head, arched his back, and went at it.

It was over in less time than it requires to tell, and Wallie was convinced beyond the question of a doubt that the horse had not been bred in Kentucky. As he described an aerial circle Wallie had a whimsical notion that his teeth had bitten into his brain and his spine was projected through the crown of his derby hat. Darkness and oblivion came upon him for a moment, and then he found himself being lifted tenderly from a bed of petunias and dusted off by the groom from the Riding Academy.

The ladies were screaming, but a swift glance showed Wallie not only Mr. Appel but Mr. Cone and Mr. Budlong with their hands over their mouths and their teeth gleaming between their spreading fingers.

"Coward!" he cried to Pinkey. "You don't dare to get on him!"

"Can you ride him 'slick,' Pinkey?" asked Miss Spenceley.

"I'll do it or bust somethin'." Pinkey's mouth had a funny quirk at the corners. "Maybe it'll take the kinks out of me from travellin'."

He looked at Mr. Cone, doubtfully: "I'm liable to rip up the sod in your front yard a little."

"Go to it!" cried Mr. Cone, whose sporting blood was up. "There's nothing here that won't grow again. Ride him!"

When Pinkey swung into the saddle, the horse turned its head around slowly and looked at the leg that gripped him. Pinkey leaned down, unbuckled the throat-latch, and slipped off the bridle. Then, as he touched the horse in the flank with his heels, he took off his cap and slapped him over the head with it.

The horse recognized the familiar challenge and accepted it. What he had done to Wallie was only the gambolling of a frisky colt as compared with his efforts to rid his back of Pinkey.

Even Helene Spenceley sobered as she watched the battle that followed.

The horse sprang into the air, twisted, and came down stiff-legged—squealing. Now with his head between his forelegs he shot up his hind hoofs and at an angle to require all the grip in his rider's knees to stay in the saddle. Then he brought down his heels again, violently, to bite at Pinkey—who kicked him.

He "weaved," he "sunfished"—with every trick known to an old outlaw he tried to throw his rider, rearing finally to fall backward and mash to a pulp a bed of Mr. Cone's choicest tulips. But when the horse rose Pinkey was with him, while the spectators, choking with excitement, forgetting themselves and each other, yelled like Apaches.

With nostrils blood-red and distended, his eyes the eyes of a wild animal, now writhing, now crouching, now lying back on his haunches and springing forward with a violence to snap any ordinary vertebra, the horse pitched as if there was no limit to its ingenuity and endurance.

Pinkey's breath was coming in gasps and his color had faded with the terrible jar of it all. Even the uninitiated could see that Pinkey was weakening, and the result was doubtful, when, suddenly, the horse gave up and stampeded. He crashed through the trellis over which Mr. Cone had carefully trained his crimson ramblers, tore through a neat border of mignonette and sweet alyssum that edged the driveway, jumped through "snowballs," lilacs, syringas and rhododendrons to come to a halt finally conquered and chastened.

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of a cigar in his mouth and burned his tongue to a blister, while Mrs. Eyester dropped into a chair and had her sinking spell and recovered without anyone remarking it. In an abandonment that was like the delirium of madness Mr. Cone went in and lifted Miss Gasket's cat "Cutie" out of the plush rocker, where she was leaving hairs on the cushion, and surreptitiously kicked her.

Altogether it was an unforgettable occasion, and only Pinkey seemed unthrilled by it—he dismounted in a businesslike, matter-of-fact manner that had in it neither malice towards the horse nor elation at having ridden him. He felt admiration, if anything, for he said, as he rubbed the horse's forehead:

"You shore made me ride, Old Timer! You got all the old curves and some new ones. If I had a hat I'd take it off to you. I ain't had such a churnin' sence I set 'Steamboat' fer fifteen seconds. Oh, hullo—" as Wallie advanced with his hand out.

"I congratulate you," said Wallie, feeling himself magnanimous in view of the way his neck was hurting.

"You needn't," replied Pinkey, good-naturedly. "He durned near 'got' me."

"It was a very creditable ride indeed," insisted Wallie, in his most patronizing and priggish manner. He found it very hard to be generous, with Helene Spenceley listening.

"It seemed so after your performance, 'Gentle Annie'!" snapped Miss Spenceley.

Actually the woman seemed to spit like a cat at him! She had the tongue of a serpent and a vicious temper. He hated her! Wallie removed his hat with exaggerated politeness and decided never to have anything more to say to Miss Spenceley.

CHAPTER V "Gentle Annie"

Wallie had told himself emphatically that he would never speak again to Helene Spenceley. That would be an easy matter since she had glared at him, when they had passed as she was going in for breakfast, in a way that would have made him afraid to speak even if he had intended to. To refrain from thinking of her was something different.

He sat on a rustic bench on the Colonial lawn watching the silly robins and wondering why she had called him "Gentle Annie." It was clear enough that nothing flattering was intended, but what did she mean by it? There was no reason that he could see for her to fly at him—quite the contrary.

What he could not understand was why they should act as if there was something amusing about a woman who came from West of Buffalo and then make a hero of a man from the Wild and Woolly. Yet they always did it, he had noticed. Why, that Pinkey could not speak a grammatical sentence and they hung on his every word, breathless. It was disgusting!

Wallie picked up a pebble and pelted a robin.

"Gentle Annie! Gentle Annie! Gentle Annie!" The name rankled.

Wallie pitched a pebble at another robin and accidentally hit it. Stunned for an instant, it keeled over, and Wallie glanced guiltily at the hotel to see if by any chance Mr. Cone, who encouraged robins, was looking.

Pinkey was crossing the lawn with the obvious intention of joining him.

"Gee!" he exclaimed, sinking down beside Wallie, "I've nearly sprained my tongue answerin' questions. 'Is it true that snakes shed their skin, and do the hot pools in the Yellowstone Park freeze in winter?' I'm goin' to drift pretty pronto—I can't stand visitin'."

"Do you like the East, Mr. Fripp?" enquired Wallie, formally.

"I'm glad they's a West," Pinkey replied, cryptically.

"You and Miss Spenceley are from the same section, I take it?"

"Yep—Wyomin'."

"Er—by the way"—Wallie's tone was elaborately casual—"what did she mean yesterday when she called me 'Gentle Annie'?"

Pinkey moved uneasily.

"Could you give me the precise significance?" persisted Wallie.

"I could but I wouldn't like to," Pinkey replied drily.

"Oh, don't spare my feelings," said Wallie, loftily, "there's nothing she could say would hurt them."

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CANADA is producing too many rangy and leggy beef cattle. Out of a yearly average of 866,882 cattle which passed through the Canadian stockyards in the last five years, less than 175,000 a year were of good butcher quality and weight! Less than one out of every five!

Our markets—the British, American and home market—all demand high-class beef. The only way to make money is to produce what the market wants. And the only way to produce well-fleshed, blocky beef cattle is to use a good bull.

It's in these days of low prices especially, that the pure bred sire proves his worth. In the panel alongside are facts that show how much more profitable are steers from pure bred sires than ordinary steers. It's the *quality* of the steer that counts. The good feeder steer may cost a little more, but he makes bigger gains, costs less to feed, shows a bigger net profit.

The Department has backed its faith in improved breeding by investing over \$600,000 in pure bred bulls. For it is not only on the Experimental Farm that the good bull shows his value, but also in actual business. Witness these typical statements of farmers:—

"Some of our members sold their steers for 2½¢ per pound more than those who did not use the association bull."

"One of our members sold 2 cattle this fall to a drover. They were the same age and had been reared under the same conditions. One sired by a scrub

bull brought \$40; the other sired by the association bull sold for \$65."

"Our caretaker reports that 11 two-year-old feeding steers sired by this bull were sold this spring for \$68 each when the purchaser refused to buy scrub steers of the same age at \$40 each."

Every worth-while sire of the beef type should be used to capacity in 1923. With prices of pure breeds down so low, a farmer is wise to buy one. Properly looked after it is sure to increase in value. Make arrangements now for a good sire this spring. If there is not a good pure bred bull in your district, write to the Department. It has policies that may be of help to you in securing a good bull.

Quick Turnover Means More Profit

Quick turnover is as necessary in the beef cattle business as any other business. Bring your steers to early maturity. Never allow them to go back in condition. It's tender, juicy, tasty beef the markets want. Such beef can't be delivered with stunted feeders, nor with three and four-year-olds. Begin with the calf. Go after raising market topers—the well-fed, early-finished, long yearlings and two-year-olds. Maturing a crop in two years or less gives a much better chance for making money than when three or four years are taken to put it on the market. The booklets listed below will give you some good hints on feeding. Send the coupon.

"If that's the way you feel—she meant you were 'harmless'."

"I trust so," Wallie responded with dignity.

"I'd rather be called a—er—a Mormon," Pinkey observed.

Shocked at the language, Wallie demanded:

"It is, then, an epithet of opprobrium?"

"I can't say as to that," replied Pinkey, judiciously, "but she meant you were a 'perfect lady'."

"It's more than I can say of her!" Wallie retorted, reddening.

Pinkey merely grinned and shrugged a shoulder.

He arose a moment later as if the conversation and company alike bored him.

"Well—I'm goin' to pack my war-bag and ramble. Why don't you come West and git civilized? With your finger you ought to be good fer somethin' S'long, feller!"

Naturally Wallie was not comforted by his conversation with Pinkey. Now he knew himself to have been insulted, and resented it, but along with his indignation was such a feeling of dissatisfaction with his life as he had never known. His brow contracted while he thought of the monotony of it. Just as this summer would be a duplicate of every other summer so the winter would be a repetition of the many winters he had spent in Florida with Aunt Mary.

Why couldn't he and Aunt Mary do something different for the winter? By George! he would suggest it to her!

He got up with alacrity, cheerful, immediately.

She was not on the veranda and Miss Eyester was of the opinion that she had gone to her room to take her tonic.

"Wallie," Mrs. Stott called to him, "will you give me the address of that milliner whose hats you said you liked particularly? Somewhere on Walnut, wasn't it?"

"Sixteenth and Walnut," Wallie replied shortly.

"What do you think I'm doing, Wallie?"

"I can't imagine, Mrs. Budlong. I'm rolling!"

"Rolling?"

"To reduce. C. D. says I look like a cement mixer in action."

Wallie was annoyed by the confidence Miss Gaskett beckoned him.

"Have you seen Cutie, Wallie?"

"No," curtly.

"When I called her this morning she looked at me with eyes like saucers and simply tore into the bushes. Do you suppose anybody has abused her?"

Mr. Cone, who was standing in the doorway, went back to his desk hastily.

"I'm not in her confidence," said Wallie with so much sarcasm that they all looked at him.

Miss Spenceley was talking to Mr. Appel, who was listening so attentively that Wallie wondered what she was saying. They were sitting close to the window of the reception room and it occurred to Wallie that there would be no harm in stepping inside and gratifying his curiosity. The conversation was not of a private nature and in other circumstances he would have joined them, so, on his way to the elevator to find his aunt, he paused a moment to hear what the girl was saying.

Since she was speaking emphatically and a lace curtain was the only barrier, Wallie found out without difficulty.

"I have no use for a squaw-man."

"You mean," Mr. Appel interrogated, "a white man who marries an Indian woman?"

"Not necessarily. I mean a man who permits a woman to support him without making any effort on his part to do a man's work. He may be an Adonis and gifted to the point of genius, but I have no respect for him. He—"

Wallie did not linger. He remembered the ancient adage, and while he did not consider himself an eavesdropper or believe that Miss Spenceley meant anything personal, nevertheless the shoe fit to such a nicety that he hurried to the elevator, his step accelerated by the same sense of guilt that had sent Mr. Cone scuttling to his refuge behind the counter.

"Squaw-man"—the term was as new to him as "Gentle Annie."

As Miss Eyester had opined, Miss Macpherson was taking her tonic, or about to.

"I've come to make a suggestion."

Auntie," Wallie began, with a little diffidence.

"What is it?" Miss Macpherson was shaking the bottle.

"Let's not go South this winter."

"Where then?" She smiled indulgently as she measured out the medicine.

"Why not California or Arizona?" he suggested.

"I don't believe this tonic helps me a particle." She made a wry face as she swallowed it.

"That's it," he declared, eagerly. "You need a change—we both do."

"I'm too set in my ways to enjoy new experiences, and I don't like strangers. We might catch contagious diseases, and there is no place where we could be so comfortable as in Florida. No," she shook her head kindly but firmly, "we will go South as usual."

"Oh—sugar!" The vehemence with which Wallie uttered the expletive showed the extent of his disappointment.

"Wallie! I'm surprised at you!" She regarded him with annoyance.

"I'm tired of going to the same places year after year, doing the same thing, seeing the same old fossils!"

"Wallie, you are speaking of my friends and yours," she reminded him.

"They're all right, but I like to make new ones. I don't want to go, Aunt Mary."

She said significantly:

"Don't you think you are a little ungrateful—in the circumstances?"

It was the first time she had ever reminded him of his dependency.

"If you mean I am an ingrate, that is an unpleasant word, Aunt Mary."

She shrugged her shoulder.

"Place your own interpretation upon it, Wallace."

"Perhaps you think I am not capable of earning my own living?"

"I have not said so."

"But you mean it!" he cried hotly.

Miss Macpherson was nearly as amazed as Wallie to hear herself saying:

"Possibly you had better try it."

She had taken two cups of strong coffee that morning and her nerves were over-stimulated, and perhaps with the intuition of a jealous woman she half suspected that "the girl from Wyoming" had something to do with his restlessness and desire to go West. The time she most dreaded was the day when she would have to share her nephew with another woman.

Wallie's eyes were blazing when he answered:

"I shall! I shall never be beholden to you for another penny. When I wanted to do something for myself you wouldn't let me. You're not fair, Aunt Mary!"

Pale and breathing heavily in their emotion, they looked at each other with hard, angry eyes—eyes in which there was not a trace of the affection which for years had existed between them.

"Suit yourself," she said, finally, and turned her back on him.

Wallie went to his room in a daze, too bewildered to realize immediately what had happened. That he had quarrelled with his aunt, permanently, irrevocably, seemed incredible. But he would never eat her bread of charity again—he had said it. As for her, he knew her Scotch stubbornness too well to think that she would offer it. No, he was sure the break was final.

A sense of freedom came to him gradually as it grew upon him that he was loose from the apron-strings that had led him since childhood. He need never again eat food he did not like because it was "good for him." He could sit in draughts if he wanted to and sneeze his head off. He could put on his woolen underwear when he got darned good and ready. He could swim when there were white caps in the harbor and choose his own clothing.

A fine feeling of exultation swept over Wallie as he strode up and down with an eye to the way he looked in the mirror. He was free of petticoat domination. He was no longer a "squaw-man," and he would not be one again for a million dollars! He would "show" Aunt Mary—he would "show" Helene Spenceley—he would "show" everybody!

(To be continued)

Labor-saving home machinery can be replaced; women's backs cannot.

A woman likes to hear the jingle of money just as well as a man does,

even though she has no pocket to carry it in. A little of it in her own right will smooth up many of the rough spots in the farm home.

Co-ops Invade Wall Street

Two years ago the big bankers of Wall Street ridiculed the idea of labor co-operative banks. Six months ago they began to grow anxious as the chain of successful co-operative banks spread across the continent. Today they are confronted with plans just announced by four powerful groups of organized workers to invade the domain of Wall Street with 14 co-operative banks, four of which will be large central banks with 10 branches throughout the city. From a city of no co-operative banks, New York has become overnight the prospective home of more co-operative institutions than in all the other cities of the country put together. All these banks will be operated on the same co-operative principles by which the Engineers' Co-operative National Bank in Cleveland has built up its resources from \$650,000 to almost \$20,000,000 in slightly more than two years.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has already purchased a large interest in an existing New York bank and has made application for a charter to be granted to the Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative Trust Company of New York City, which will have three or four branches to take care of the outlying sections of the city.

Both the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, including among their members in New York over 200,000 workers, announce definite plans to launch two more co-operative banks in New York. The bank of the Ladies' Garment Workers will be organized with a capital stock of

\$500,000 and a substantial surplus, while most of the funds will be contributed directly by the International and its 17 New York City locals, all progressive labor organizations and individuals will be able to take out stock. A branch bank is also being talked of for the purpose of providing a safe, honest and economic service for the transmission of funds by workers to their needy friends and relatives in various European countries.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the strongest labor unions outside of the American Federation of Labor, which owns the successful Amalgamated Trust and Savings Company of Chicago, makes public its plans for another Amalgamated Bank in New York City, to be established inside of two months. One of the chief activities of this bank will also be the transmission of money to relatives of New York clothing workers, who are living in Europe, at honest rates of exchange.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City is pushing work on the organization of its co-operative bank the Federation Trust Company, which will open for business by the end of March. Approximately \$500,000 has already been subscribed by trade unions and their members for shares, and it is definitely stated that six branches, in addition to the main office, will be in operation within 18 months.

Over 12 co-operative banks have been established and are actually in successful operation in the United States. Numerous others are being organized with the phenomenal outburst of co-operative banking in New York City, the whole country-wide movement will have the benefit of the direction and facilities which monopolistic banking institutions enjoy in the greatest financial city of the world.—Bulletin of All-American Co-operative Commission.

Colds in chest

try Sloan's



Break up congestion

Exposure—then painful chest with a tight, clinging cold. Don't let that develop. Break up the congestion and you are relieved of your cold. Apply Sloan's. Don't rub. It penetrates—strikes right into the sore spot, warms it up, starts the blood coming and going. This simple, effective action banishes the congestion. Truly, "The World's Liniment." Sloan's cures backache, neuralgia, sore, aching muscles, rheumatic twinges—all the pains of congestion. Made in Canada

Sloan's Liniment—kills pain!

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.



How Concrete Improves Conditions in the Cow Barn

1. Replaces rotting wooden construction.
2. Saves labour of cleaning easier.
3. Does away with replacements at inconvenient times.
4. Does not absorb moisture which causes bad odors and the germ of disease.



With the alloy finished, begin the construction of the floor of the stall proper. For the average sized cow, the stall length of stall is 4 feet 6 inches from stanchion to drop gutter. The stall floor should slope not less than 1/4 inch toward the drop gutter to provide for drain. The adjustable construction (shown) is set in the center of the 6 inch concrete wall and the length of the stall regulated by this device. For a stall 4 feet 6 inches long on the outside (shown) 13 by 12 inches of the concrete wall 6 feet 3 inches from the drop gutter. The top of this board will be 7 inches above the finished floor. This extra height provides a firm base for the cow's feet.

In this case, place the board 6 feet 3 inches from the wall to the alley and the alley will be 12 feet 6 inches wide.

NO MONEY

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it's FREE

If you have the idea that concrete is a difficult or expensive material to work with, this free book will speedily convince you otherwise. It has so convinced 200,000 Canadian farmers who are reaping every day the many benefits that come from concrete farm buildings. Almost anything you wish to build of concrete you can build yourself in your spare time by following the simple directions in this free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete."

The materials called for are handy—sand and gravel, and "Canada" Cement which can be procured from dealers everywhere.

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Canada Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest Sales Office.

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A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The Inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

It keeps -
indefinitely
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Pure, rich,
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Fireproof Building

Steam Heated Throughout. Hot and cold
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Reasonable rates on both American and
European plan.

Bus meets all trains

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Manager

R·A·D·I·O PRICE LIST

No. 5, dated February 1st, 1923

Will be mailed, together with wiring diagram, free for the asking. We carry the most complete stock of Radio Sets and parts in Western Canada.

Midland Radio Co. Ltd.
BOX 9 REGINA, SASK.



Is it not "dishonor" to
die and leave the widow
and children without
visible means of support?

Think It Over!

NORTHWESTERN
LIFE
NORTHWESTERN BROS. WINNIPEG, MAN. INSURANCE CO. LTD. REGINA, SASK.

The Countrywoman

Women Experts in Industry

FOR many years manufacturers have centred their attention upon perfecting methods, improving machinery, eliminating waste energy, increasing the out-put and investigating the buying habits of the public. As the large majority of purchasers are women, many far-sighted men eventually found themselves at a standstill owing to their inability to adequately interpret feminine psychology. They realized that without women advisers they had reached the limit of their resources.

Within very recent years some large, well-known firms have established educational departments directed by women thoroughly versed in the many branches of home economics. These experts, whether engaged by a baking powder company, a manufacturer of washing machines, a yeast firm or a dried-fruit corporation, are women of broad minds, with scientific facts at their finger tips, who have the ability to handle problems of people living in vastly different circumstances.

The work of an educational department varies according to the industry with which it is connected. Perhaps the most valuable feature is the way in which women directors interpret feminine viewpoints and supply information about purchasing habits. This can rarely be done satisfactorily by masculine minds. Through contact with women experts companies have been able to increase their sales by large amounts.

Advertising has improved since women have been advising large companies, for they have supplied scientific knowledge and have insisted that it be rightly used in advertisements. Thus we find more truth in the claims of some manufacturers and fewer statements that leave doubt in the minds of the public.

Large amounts of literature are prepared by educational departments in a form that is attractive to women. Experts devise new ways of serving well-known foods and suggest combinations of products hitherto practically unknown to the public. A woman in a yeast factory supervises various methods of making bread and oversees a large number of experiments in connection with the best temperatures, flours and mixing processes. Another phase of work undertaken by women is the training of demonstrators and salesmen to explain clearly and accurately the qualities of their products.

About the work of women experts in industry most people know little, because they seldom come into contact with the relatively few specialists acting as advisers to manufacturers. Nevertheless, the work they are doing affects us daily. The number of firms employing home economic experts is not large, but the accomplishments of these pioneers in industry are such that they have come to stay.

Co-operation for Health

The matter of securing proper medical attention in rural districts is something in which farm women are deeply concerned. So often mothers and children need medical care, but the distance from doctors and hospital increases the cost so greatly that it is made almost, and in some cases entirely, prohibitive. Thus preventive treatment is out of the question; minor operations that would mean a great deal to the future health of the child or mother are postponed and there is much unnecessary suffering.

An experiment was tried out last year in a rural part of Saskatchewan which gives a valuable hint as to the solution of part of this question for many farm communities. This effort was organized and carried through by the Junior Red Cross, but it could be repeated by community enterprise and co-operation without Red Cross assistance. It is an example of a community working together to secure a benefit for a large number who individually could not afford it.

Last winter a member of the School Hygiene Branch visited the schools in the Torquay district and a great many children were found to be suffering from diseased tonsils and adenoids. She sent home the usual notification asking the parents to take the children to the family physician for examination and his advice. It was discovered that a large number required operation. It happened that a Red Cross district nurse was stationed in

the district. She interested herself in the situation as it presented itself and found that many of the parents were unable to finance the required treatment. She appealed to the Junior Red Cross Society for assistance in the needy cases. The Junior Red Cross committee decided that it would cost too much to have the cases treated individually, but that it would consider the holding of a clinic in some central part of the district when the weather became warm.

In the latter part of May plans were made for the holding of a clinic. A church building was used and divided into four parts as waiting room, two recovery rooms—one for boys and one for girls—and an operating room. Forty-one children from six different school districts came, some coming as far as 35 miles. The surgeons came from Estevan and Bromhead, each bringing with him a nurse. The Red Cross nurse and the school nurse also assisted.

Everyone in the village offered assistance—loaned necessary utensils, carried water, washed linen or gave beds in their homes to children who had recovered

A Prayer for the Kitchen Wall

By Nancy Byrd Turner

My labor make me glad!
May I have eyes to see
Beauty in this plain room
Where I am called to be;
The scent of clean, blue smoke,
The old pans polished bright,
The kettle's chuckling joke,
The red flames' lovely light;
May I have wit to take
The joy that round me lies,
Whether I brew or bake,
My labor make me wise!

My labor leave me sweet!
When twilight folds the earth,
May I have grace to smile
And count the day's good worth.
An old song in my soul
And quiet in my breast,
To welcome tranquilly
The night's old gift of rest.
And gather strength to face
Tomorrow's busy strife,
Here in this humble place,
My labor bless my life!

—Good Housekeeping

sufficiently to be moved from the building but not to drive to their homes. Later reports stated that the children made good recovery.

As before stated, this effort was organized and carried through by the Red Cross. To the Red Cross, then, belongs the credit for the initiation of an idea that ought to be tried out by many rural communities. In these days we are just beginning to grasp an idea of the value of co-operative effort. Mrs. Parly, in speaking to the convention of the organized farm women of Alberta, appealed to the women to teach the lessons of co-operation to mankind. This is something that farm women might well take to heart. Nowhere else can co-operation mean quite so much as to the rural community. What is taught in the homes of the nation will live to be a strong force in the life of a nation. When women try to understand and teach it and, most of all, put it into use for their own needs, then mankind will turn away from the old competitive methods. There is no better beginning for co-operation than for the securing of better chances for health for all the people.

They Never Have Time

We know that farmers are busy, but it seems to me as if their wives are even busier. Yet, whatever they may have to do in their regular work, I notice that when their husbands bring them some extra work they always find time to do it. They may have to stay up later at night, but it is always done. The modern farmer's wife is a wonder to me! She does so much!

After dinner and supper her men folk sit around chatting and smoking, while she washes dishes. Does she find time to rest when the dishes are put away? No, she does not. She gets out a huge basket of mending or she "makes over" some clothes for the younger members of the family. Even, in spite of labor-saving devices, she goes on working from morning until night. She might be a machine,

so regular is she in her work; but if she does not take care, one day the mainspring will break with a snap and then where will she be?

When you ask these women why they do not rest, they invariably give you the same answer—they never have time. If a woman can make time to fit in every stray job which her husband brings her to do, she can also make time to rest.

I have known one woman who made a point of taking "forty winks" every day after dinner, but she was the exception to the rule. Those "forty winks" did her a world of good and her work was done the better for them. She was always good tempered. I put this down to her afternoon nap, for certainly I never knew another woman, even a farm woman, get through the amount of work she did the rest of the day. If one woman can find time for this well-earned rest, every other woman can do the same. It is a duty she owes herself. Where there is a will there is a way, and if the farmer's wife could only be brought to understand that rest is as essential as eating, drinking or sewing, she would make room for this rest even as she makes room for cleaning the fish which her husband brings her home unexpectedly.

I think the best time they can spare for this is in the afternoon—after the men have left for the field. I would not advise them to try resting while the men are still in the stable. If they do this, they are liable to frequent interruptions. A woman's rest must be perfect, even if it be only "forty winks." She must lie down and try to sleep. She should not read, for this is not a thorough rest.

A woman may say she can rest at night, but this is not sufficient. When she lives on a farm, her day is too long to work without intermission. Many women kill themselves when their lives might have been prolonged if they had had the sense to rest in the afternoon. Their lives are a perfect drudgery and they see life as one eternal vista of work. As one woman remarked to me: "I shall work till I drop down dead!" Now she is no longer here, and she was younger than I am. Many children are left orphans at an early age because their mothers did not understand the value of "rest."

Sometimes a rest of a very few minutes will relieve the pressure of work and be all that is necessary. The woman who tries this once for herself will never want to forego her afternoon's rest. She will feel so well after it. She will feel positively "jolly!" I recommend farm women to try this, for once they have done so they will keep it up and then they will have a new lease on life.—By Mrs. Nestor Noel.

A Motherhood Endowment Bill has been introduced in the New Zealand Parliament. Starting from the basic wage which was calculated for the average family consisting of husband and wife and two children, the bill proposes to give an endowment of 10s. a week for every additional child under the age of 15 years. It also contains provisions regulating to the maintenance of children who are not under the charge of their parents.

A report comes from Paris that French women are not to be given the franchise. Three years ago the Chamber of Deputies was favorable to woman franchise, but now the deputies seem to be opposed to it. The committee which was supposed to look into the matter declares that "an immense majority of the French women themselves would regret what the present agitators want to give them."

"You can reduce your expenditure on armaments, as you can on personal indulgences, and expand it again later, with no great damage in the process. But with education it is otherwise. You are dealing there with the mind and bodies of children and you may cripple a whole generation. The plain fact is that, so far from not being able to afford our present expenditure on education, we cannot afford to do without it. If there is one lesson more insistently taught us by the war and by daily experience it is that the foundation of national strength and worth, as of national prosperity, is the education of the people. It is the people who will suffer and the people must see to it."—Manchester Guardian.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

International Pooling

The Editor.—In reply to your Editorial of the 10th inst., on What the Farmers Want, I want to make the following statement: That we, the members of the Farmers' Union of Canada, firmly believe that as soon as we will have the farmers of Canada, the United States and Australia affiliated in one organization we will be able to regulate the selling price of farm produce according to the cost of production. This is supported by enclosed letter from A. K. Trethowan, managing-director of the Federated Farmers of Australia, to our provincial organizer, L. C. Brouillette, and which I would like you to also publish.

The law of supply and demand is a farce. It has proved itself to be a poor master, as for three years we have paid for the privilege of working for it, to see it slowly but surely causing the ruin of the farming populations of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

The press pictures of "Poincaré and Lloyd George stating the smiles of these two men affect the lives of millions of people," put beside the pictures of starving European children show better than anything else that the law of supply and demand is a farce. The present financial system, the failure of important powers to adjust the world's money market, the coming collapse of the gold standard, the greed of the strongest powers are the reasons why millions starve and why the farmer is not being paid for his work, why he will fail, why undoubtedly whole countries will fail if we persist in keeping our eyes shut to these bare facts until it is too late.

When we international farmers will control the article and obtain a reasonable remuneration as other working people do, thereby obliging the governments to issue money on their real tangible national wealth, which are productive labor and national resources, and create work for unemployed, when we all will be willing to treat others as we want to be treated ourselves, then we will have taken the first step towards democracy.—N. H. Schwarz, central secretary, Farmers' Union of Canada, Ituna, Sask.

The essential part of the letter referred to above is as follows:

"Here, in Australia, the pool last year was most successful. Whereas in the open market the shippers were only offering 4s. (\$1.00) and under, as soon as the pool was started the price immediately rose and eventually went to 5s. 2d. (\$1.29) to the farmer. The average price that he will receive through the pool will be 4s. 8d. (\$1.16).

"You ask me which organization in your country I think would be the better for carrying out this scheme. While travelling through Canada I was convinced that it will be necessary to have a Government Compulsory Pool to meet all your conditions and to give the best advantages. As your provincial governments are practically all farmers it should not be any trouble to pass the necessary legislation. I understand that the necessary federal legislation has already been passed.

"If it is a fact that you were unable to get a man suitable to control this pool, there is no doubt that I could get you a suitable man from this side. We have been pooling now since 1914, under both compulsory and voluntary systems, and we have several gentlemen in the various states who are thoroughly acquainted with the whole system and quite capable of taking on the management of your pool should you be unable to get a suitable local man.

"You will quite understand that the international marketing committee cannot be established until Canada comes in with the pool.

"It is absolutely necessary in the first place to control the article, and this can only be done under the pooling system. We cannot assist you under your present system of selling straight out.

"I should think the experience your farmers are now having would convince them that something will have to be done if the wheat industry in Canada is going to continue to be a success.

"We are suffering this year very considerably from drought, and in many of our states it is more likely our output will be considerably diminished.

"Our average production is 14 to 15 bushels per acre, but our expenses in producing the crop are very much less than they are in Canada. Also every wheat-grower can successfully run both sheep and cattle, and his income from that source, without reducing his area under wheat, is very considerable.

"The time of our seeding is from 1st April until about the middle of June; our harvesting begins in the earlier districts in November and continues on until about the middle of January at which time the whole of the Australian crop is harvested. It comes on the local market in the months of December, January and February and reaches the London market in March and from then on until September when the bulk of our wheat is delivered.

"Since we have worked under pooling conditions we have spread our marketing over a much longer period in London. Our arrangements are that when the wheat is delivered into the pool at the various local stations, the grower is paid an advance of 3s. (75c.) per bushel. As the wheat is sold he gets further dividends until the whole of the wheat has been realized when he receives his final payment."

Grain Mixing

The Editor.—Have read with a great deal of interest and intense surprise the interview given by Jas. Robinson on the above subject. It strikes me very forcibly that I have heard Mr. Robinson denounce this practice in very strong terms. Why this change of attitude? To say the least it is a direct refutation of all our ideas with regard to the handling of grain. Why the special binning system of the Co-operative Elevator Co. if the mixing of the various grades is no detriment to the farmer? Why not put it all in one bin, build a cheaper elevator and call it all No. 1 and give the farmer the benefit if there is nothing to be lost by the mixing? These statements and conditions don't jibe (to use a common term) and these things only make the situation still less understandable.

We all know that if a buyer loses three or four grades in a season he is severely reprimanded and possibly will lose his job because of it, but if this present theory of Mr. Robinson's is correct there should not be any cause for complaint—just put a car of 64-pound wheat with it, no doubt the extra four pounds per bushel will fix it alright.

Mr. Robinson goes on to say that the grading out is attended to by a government inspector. That is all very well, but is it not possible that some of this wheat may weigh 64 pounds coming in and if it weighs 60 pounds going out is it not still No. 1? And will not the No. 2 that was put with it to reduce it to just No. 1 also go out as No. 1? Then, if this is the case, it would be well to know if somebody did not loose something, at least somebody made the difference between No. 2 and No. 1 on two cars of No. 2 wheat mixed with one car of No. 1 such as there is plenty of in this part of Saskatchewan this season. According to the Canada Grain Act, is this transaction strictly alright? These are some of the things the farmers are asking because of this interview given by Mr. Robinson, and a more detailed and lucid explanation would be appreciated.—J. W. Vandergrift.

How to Help

The Editor.—May I have a little of your valuable space re the great immigration project being discussed in Canada today. I came to Canada 16 years ago. The immigration was so great that it took the C.P.R. nine days to get my car from St. Paul to Milestone, Canada. What was the cause of this influx? Prosperity. Immigration will always rush in where there is prosperity. A good team of farm horses would bring from \$500 to \$700; now they go hunting a buyer at any price.

How will we bring about this prosperity, you ask? Why, give us cheaper freight rates, take the duty off farm machinery, give us a wheat board, and immigration will knock at Canada's gates faster than we can take care of them. Don't place the new immigrant on new land too far from a railroad. Put two farmers on every one of these big farms, then we can do our own harvesting and threshing within ourselves, and when the labor element come in and hold us up for \$6.00 per day, like they did last fall, we can tell them that we can't pay it with 80-cent wheat and that we will have to harvest it ourselves. Run the Canadian government like the farmer has to run his farm. When they ask us why we don't fence our farm or install an electric light plant or wear better clothes, we have to tell them that we can't afford it. Don't build canals nor railroads nor expensive government buildings until we can afford it.

My wife got a small heirship since we came to Canada. She bought a piano, a quarter of land and some horses. She says that when they take everything I have got from me I can stay with her, so I will sign my name—A. Stayer.

The Eradication of Weeds

The Editor.—With reference to the article by Mr. Miller appearing in The Guide, January 17th, To Eradicate Weeds, I cannot understand how the compulsory cleaning of grain by elevators before being shipped "as a means of preventing the spread of noxious weeds with a view to ultimately cleaning the province of weeds," as Mr. Miller puts it, will clean our farms of noxious weeds. If you wanted to stamp out booze in the province you naturally would stop the manufacturers from making it. The same would apply to the weed question by stamping them out on the farm. The only solution Mr. Miller offers for cleaning our farms is by compelling the farmer to clean his grain for seed, by compelling the municipality to appoint an inspector to inspect the farmers seed grain. All the farmers I know of clean their seed grain, and as Manitoba is an older farming province than Alberta, I would say that any man with the means to do so who didn't clean his seed grain lacked common intelligence. The average mills that farmers have in use will not separate all foul seeds from grain. If the elevator would put in special cleaning machinery for cleaning seed grain like our seed houses have it would be a step in the right direction. While clean seed is essential, it is more essential to have clean farms.

The weed question is such a large one that Mr. Miller should have said, make it compulsory for the municipalities to appoint farm managers instead of inspectors to inspect the farmers' seed grain. For, after all, is it not by proper thoughtful management of our farms that we will eventually overcome the weed situation. Does Mr. Miller not think that the feeding of whole, uncleaned grain, also feeding bundles to horses while working on the land, has spread more weeds than the average farmer imagines? Summerfallowing land that was very dirty without previously disking or cultivating the fall before is another way of increasing weeds, especially when it's a dry summer. The snow would make enough moisture for easy germination of weed seeds. Land that is under summerfallow should be fenced to prevent stock from running over it in the fall as they gather seeds and scatter them all over the farm. All these items, with various others, must be taken into consideration to be a clean farmer. I am not in favor of having more weed legislation passed with added expense to the farmer for any half-measures like Mr. Miller suggests for his province.

In my opinion, what we need most at the present time is immigration of farmers and farm workers, tradesmen of all kinds, to help lower the burden of taxation. When we have more farmers on our large farms and our vacant lands are filled, diversified farming will be practiced more, then the weed question will be better taken care of.—John Rathwell, Munson, Alta.

Wheat Board

The Editor.—I wish to answer the article in The Guide of January 31, entitled, Legal Status of Proposed Board. The wheat board we had in 1919 was a government body and not under the jurisdiction of the courts.

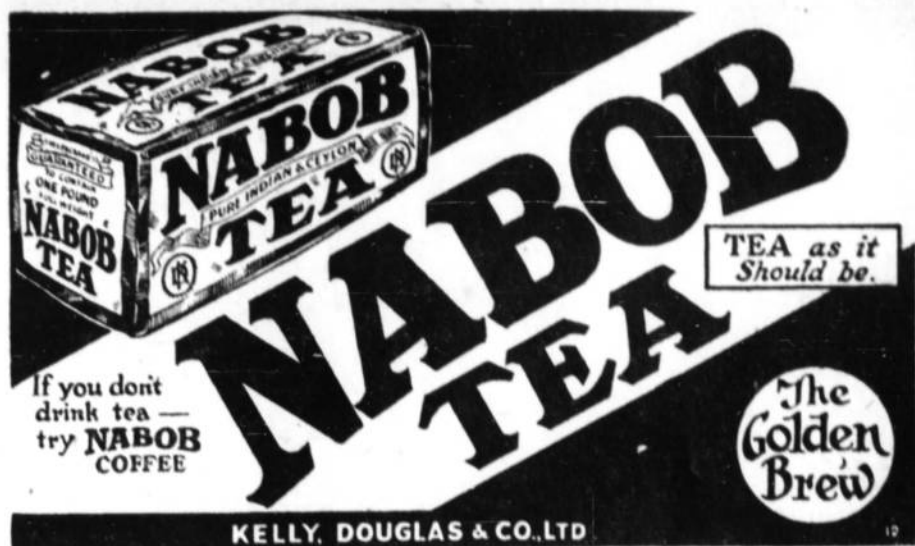
The legislation passed by the last Dominion government made the proposed board a corporate body, which would bring it under the jurisdiction of the courts and make it subject to injunctions.

An injunction by a court will stop any corporation from doing any business until the injunction is dissolved.

Once an injunction is allowed it cannot be dissolved until the court has heard the arguments for and against the injunction.

This might only take a few days or it might take a week or a month.

With the board not being able to sell a bushel



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DEPT. G
WATERFORD, ONTARIO

of wheat or write a cheque or do any business of any kind or description it would place us farmers who were depending on the board to transact our business in a nice position.

I was not blaming the president of the U.G.G. for this, but was placing the blame with the Dominion parliament that passed the legislation. The president of the U.G.G. undertook to defend the legislation, but he failed to convince me that a wheat board would be of any use to us so constituted.—W. D. Trego,

Would Reduce Representation

The Editor.—I notice by the press that the Dominion government is going to pass a Redistribution Bill which, it is claimed, will give to the Western provinces several additional members, which will put an additional cost on the West of \$4,000 per member. But this is only the first item of expense, according to Dominion Hansard. It costs Canada \$2,000 an hour for every hour the House is in session; but this is not all. There is extra cost of servants, the extra cost of printing Hansard and supplies. Now, sir, in my humble opinion, the financial condition of Canada today demands the strictest economy, and I think it would be good business to cut the number of members in half, both Dominion and Provincial. People are leaving as fast as they can go on account of being taxed to death.—J. W. Hebner.

A Suggestion

The Editor.—I live in the heart of the drought area of Alberta, near Youngstown. We have had six dry years and short crops in succession, so the farmers of this district, like many other places, are in a bad financial way.

We have been unable to sell any horses for the past four or five years. This last fall of 1922 there have been several horse buyers through the district, taking advantage of the critical financial condition of the farmers, I presume, as well as the amount of horses for sale throughout the district, offering very poor prices, in no case over \$100, for the very best big, sound horses in good condition.

Banks, also, were buying horses from their creditors at those same prices and giving the farmers credit on their notes for the amount that both parties agreed on.

This is where I think the farmers organizations are slow, by not advertising these horses for sale, and other locals that were perhaps in need of a car load of horses or more, by not advertising to buy.

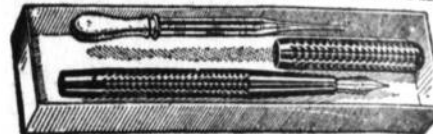
Now, we can hardly blame the banks nor can we blame the horse buyer, but, nevertheless, those very gentlemen are not handling those horses for their health or to accommodate the public, but to swell their purse and that alone. I am satisfied that a good saving could be made on a car load of horses to any one or farmers' local to come and buy direct from the farmer that is raising them for sale. If there was any doubt of the farmer's honesty, the prospective buyer could consult the banks of the district where his purchases were located and get information there as to indebtedness, and could arrange to pay the banks if they so desired on what he purchased.

Anyone in need of a car load of horses will not make a mistake by coming to Youngstown, Alberta, and see for themselves.—A Reader.

A DANDY FLASHLIGHT

With guaranteed bulb and battery given for selling only \$3.00 worth of Easter and other beautiful cards at 10 cents a packet, and Garden Seeds at 10 cents a packet. Two kinds of goods sell twice as easy. Send for them To-day. WE TRUST YOU.

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Each book contains many pages, stories and pictures. They are different from any other books ever published and more amusing than most all of them put together. Every little boy or girl who reads The Guide will want one, two, or perhaps all three books.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Classified Ads. Make Money For Others - Why Not YOU ?**MARKET DAY IN DOO-VILLE**

On market day the little Doo Dads bring all the things they have to market to sell. Other little Doo Dads come to the market place and buy their eggs and butter, their potatoes and beans and sometimes, a chicken to roast for Sunday dinner. Right at the front is Old Man Grouch, with a bossy cow that he wants to sell. Mr. Grouch looks very innocent. The old bossy cow is nearly as old as Mr. Grouch and it's been years and years since she gave a drop of milk. My! oh, My! but Grouch will be angry. Look at those silly twins, Roly and Poly, trying to get some milk for that little Doo Dad. They think a cow works like a pump—but that little Doo Dad is going to get awfully hungry before they get any milk for him. There's old Sleepy Sam and sound asleep. Where could he have found that poor old crow-bait of a horse? The horse looks as if he might be as lazy and almost as great a rascal as Sleepy Sam. I am almost sure that he will create some excitement when that cannon cracker which the little Doo Dads are lighting, explodes. Something must have scared the pig that the little farmer Doo Dad had brought to market. See the little farmer at the back with the end of the broken rope in his hands? It looks almost as if the fruit grower with baskets full of choice fruit on his head was trying to ride to market on the pup but he was not. That is the farmer's dog and he was chasing the pig—he has run between the legs of the little fruit man and his fruit will be scattered. Flannelfeet tried to stop the squealing pig but he has landed in the old farmer's crate of eggs. Right through all this commotion the Doo Dad farmer lady is snoozing away under her umbrella.



Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.
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Situations Wanted.
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J. P. Sackville

Prof. of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta.

QUALITY

The Most Important Subject in Livestock Industry

The important place that livestock occupy in helping to stabilize agriculture in Western Canada is being emphasized more and more each year. The future development of the livestock industry in this young country will depend largely upon the progress made in improving the quality of our farm animals. Livestock farming, in keeping with any other enterprise, must show a profit in order to become popular. A combination of poor quality and low prices are features of the livestock trade that are seriously interfering with its progress. The improvement of one is very closely linked up with the other. There never was a time when the need for better breeding was so evident as it is at present.

A review of the livestock trade covering a period of several years indicates that a period of low prices is followed by one of much higher values. This is one of the brightest spots in the present situation. A few head of good livestock on any farm will, one year with another, prove to be one of the safest investments any one can have. There never was a more opportune time to lay the foundation for a small herd or improve the quality of already existing ones.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

GLENCARNOCK STOCK AND POULTRY foods. Write today for full information about our stock foods which we are now manufacturing, and let us send you full instructions on how to fit your baby beef for market, and how your boy and girl can best prepare their calf for the club fair. James D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.

SAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK and your money. Get our complete free catalog of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, instruments, marketing devices, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLLED HERFORD bull, friendly. 16-30 Twin City tractor, automatic. Four mouldboard plow. Barred Rock cockerels. Willie Boharm, Sask.

SELLING—CAR GRAIN-FED PERCHERONS, matched teams, greys and blacks, also two "pure-bred" Herford bulls, one and two. Archie G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask.

FOR SALE—GUINEAS, \$3.00 PAIR. ALSO Bark's barley, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. L. Wilson, Creelman, Sask.

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

HORSES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

ONE pair of Percheron mares, 7 years old, in foal and in condition fit for the ring against any company. Also stallion, three next June. All will bear the closest inspection. Would consider high-class dairy cows, grades preferred. Might consider pure-bred Jersey or Guernsey cows.

JOHN KENNEDY, care of United Grain Growers, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE OR TO club. Aged horse, nine years, Canadian-bred, sure foal, better, good stock, good individual, 1,800. Also two, rising three years, good, big, strong colts, will weigh in spring, 1,700. One colt, eight months; 11 mares, seven months to eight years, all registered. Eight good geldings. Will give time on good payments. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

SELLING—THREE CHESTNUT STALLIONS. From imported stock, Belgian, No. 2214, coming five, price \$700. Belgian, No. 2502, coming four, price \$500. Percheron, No. 9889, coming four, price \$600. Real snap. Peter Bergmann, Plum & Conlee, Man.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED IMPORTED PER-cheron stallion, color, steel grey, eight years old, 2,000 pounds, first-class certificate. In first-class condition. Address G. Hummel, Green Glade, Alta. 9-2

CLYDESDALE STALLION, TEN YEARS, SIRE and dam imported, prize winners. Selling below value. Easy terms. Geo. Campbell, Ewart, Man.

GOOD, YOUNG, HEAVY WORK HORSES FOR sale, both Percheron and Clyde, by our club members. L. W. Williamson, secretary, Kisbey Percheron Horse Club, Kisbey, Sask.

SELL OR HIRE—THE PERCHERON STALLION Herbert H. 10360, black, six years old. Wanted—Steam engine, not less than 25 horse-power. Fraser Bros., Pilot Mound, Man. 6-5

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, OR trade for oats or sheep, Guy, No. 132497, six years, weight 1,800. Correspondence invited. B. Holden, Piney, Man. 7-3

SELL OR TRADE FOR PERCHERON MARE and Shorthorn stock, registered Percheron stallion. N. Kiots, Denail, Sask.

WILL TRADE 320 ACRES MIXED FARMING land, well located, clear except taxes, for car first-class horses. This is a real bargain. I need horses. W. E. Hall, Saskatoon, Sask. 8-5

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE, THREE years to five, \$350 up. Arthur Thompson, Eston, Sask. 8-2

WANTED—TO TRADE HORSES FOR SMALL tractor in good running order. M. Hanson, Culross, Man. 9-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORDS, cows in calf to Royal Fairfax 37432; some young heifers, all ages, two bulls, ten and 13 months old. Prices right. Carlyle Reid, Box 554, Moosomin, Sask. Phone 115-2. 8-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORDS, either sex, passed tuberculin test. Inspection invited. Prices reasonable. D. Wright, Wellwood, Man. 8-3

SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-11

SELLING—HEREFORD HERD BULL, BEAU Lad, 43867; also several choice heifers. Reasonable price. W. J. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 9-3

Holsteins

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, TWO two-year-old heifers, two one-year-old heifers, one cow, four years, freshen in March; one cow, three years, in calf; one bull, four years, one bull, two years, two bulls, one year. W. J. Burrows, Macgregor, Man.

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See top of page for full information.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

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SELLING—TWO THREE-YEAR PERCHERON studs, recorded farmers' prices. G. W. Long, Gray, Sask. 9-4

PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, RISING three. Will sell cheap or exchange. R. A. Smith, Snerling, Man. 9-2

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FOR SALE—TWO CARS YOUNG, WELL-broken horses, from 1,300 to 1,450 pounds. A. K. Walker, Burdall, Ont. 9-2

SELLING—20 HEAD WORK HORSES, PER-cheron grades, harness broke, grain fed. R. E. Smith, Maple Creek, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, first-class certificate, weight over 1,900. Thos. J. Hagen, Donalds, Alta. 7-3

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first-class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your wants. 6-5

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR GOOD YOUNG mares, Percheron stallion, eight years old, weight 900 pounds. S. Thrasher, Waseon, Sask. 8-3

FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, BARON'S Pride, Hawatha breeding; \$100 to \$300. Sam G. Hareyett, Speers, Sask. 9-5

SELLING TWO CARS OF GOOD YOUNG horses. Cheap. J. D. McNulty, Nokomis, Sask.

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PURE-BRED SHORTHORN AND ABERDEEN-Angus cattle, either sex, both breeds under the accredited system. Write for prices. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-8

Shorthorns

ONE ROAN BULL, 18 MONTHS OLD; ONE red bull, 12 months. Will deliver either anywhere in Saskatchewan for \$85. James Lind, Estevan, Sask. 9-3

EXCHANGE REGISTERED SHORTHORNS FOR tractor. Fillisoll or Rumely 15-30 preferred. Others considered. Hans. Aarstad New Norway, Alta. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, roan, coming four, 137164; exchange for one good. White one, 18 months, 158647, \$50, well bred beef type. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 6-4

FOR SALE—HERD UNDER ACCREDITATION, pure-bred registered Shorthorn cows and heifer, high quality breeding and prices right. E. B. McBeth, Oak Lake, Man. 4-6

REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIF-ers, all tuberculin tested, selling cheap, account feed shortage. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, GOOD quality, dark roan, two years June, mother good milker, \$85. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 8-3

SELLING—REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn bull, three years. Grundin and Anderson, Lindsale, Alta. 9-2

SELLING—DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN bull, seven months. American Wonder peas, \$2.00 bushel. R. Macwood, Radisson, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, HOL-stein bull, three years, papers furnished, good animal, also Chevrolet car. Wilfred Winsor, Kincaid, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years old, \$100. Chas. Winfield, Grandview, Man. 9-4

FOR SALE—HOLSTEINS. BULL CALF, \$50; heifer, three years, \$90; heifer, two years, \$75, in calf. A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY GOOD MILK COWS, Holsteins or grades preferred. R. A. Stevens, Russell, Man.

THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, TEN months, \$50 each. Perry Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-3

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FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS, VERY reasonable. A. S. Wedderburn, Bradwardine, Man. 6-4

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PURE-BRED RED POLLED BULLS, SIX TO 11 months, from imported sire. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 8-5

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ALL AGES. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-5

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 13 months, \$60. L. J. Preston, Young, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS, Wilde, Tofield, Alta. 9-2

SWINE

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SELLING—BERKSHIRES, FEW CHOICE gilts, bred for March and April farrow, \$30 and \$35, papers included. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 9-2

Yorkshires

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BRED SOWS, TEN months, \$50; 16 months, \$65; matured, \$75. These are bred to Deer Creek "G. Boy. James Young, Newdale, Man. 8-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH SEX, unrelated, of prize winners, January farrow, eight weeks old, \$12 each. Papers and crated. Jos. Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 7-5

YORKSHIRES—JANUARY LITERS FROM prize-winning, mature stock, \$12. Fred George, Lerom, Sask. 7-3

YORKSHIRE BOAR, 15 MONTHS OLD, WITH papers, \$30. Neave, Evesham, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, Born April 1920, \$30. L. McKeon, Spy Hill, Sask. 9-2

YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED FEBRUARY 6, \$12, with pedigrees, at eight weeks. Charles Gordon, Adanac, Sask.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 8-11

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SWINE, D. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY gilts, from imported Greater Pathfinder, 18271, at \$30. Bred to farrow in April. L. C. Anderson, Venn, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED DUROC SOWS, BRED, \$40; TWO for \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-6

Tamworths

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH SOWS, farrow April, May, with papers, \$35, \$45. George Bros., Bon Accord, Alta. 8-4

TAMWORTH BOARS, \$30, \$40, MANCHESTER, Granger, Alta. 8-4

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, SIX WEEKS March 1st, \$16 each, two for \$30, delivered your station. H. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 8-3

Poland-Chinas

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, EIGHT months, weight 225 pounds, \$30, with papers. Mrs. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask. 8-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD EWES, Bred. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 9-3

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous



BABY CHICKS

PRODUCED FROM ACCLIMATIZED Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are big, strong, husky fellows, that live and grow fast; no long journey to impair vitality. We guarantee safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick Book gives full particulars. Be sure to get a copy and order early. Write today. UNITED POULTRY FARMS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain, 95 per cent alive at your station. Hatching eggs for customers. Book your order now. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg. 8-11

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BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED supplied. We also do custom hatching, commencing March 12. Write for price list, so you can book orders at once. Western Hatcheries, Simeone and St. Matthews, Winnipeg. 9-5

Various

FARMERS, GRADE UP YOUR FLOCKS FOR meat and egg producers with Dark Cornish cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Cornish pullets, \$2.50; Ancona pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 7-6

BLACK ORPINGTON, BLACK LANGSHAN, Light Brahma cockerels, \$2.25; white toms, \$5.00; trio Toulouse geese, \$10. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 7-3

LARGE-BONED PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00. Toulouse geese, either sex, \$5.00. White Wyandotte eggs, from select layers, \$1.50 for 13. J. Rodger, Gleneden Farm, Macdonald, Man. 9-3

CHOICE HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, April hatched, \$2.50 each. Bronze turkey toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; good healthy birds. Miss Wilde, Tofield, Alta. 9-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$1.50, four for \$5.00. Toulouse geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. Fred Peel, Brownlee, Sask. 8-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOVERNMENT inspected, laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; yearling hens, \$1.25. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 8-2

BOOKING OUR WELL-KNOWN BRED-TO-lay, baby chicks—eggs, brooders. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 6-6

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. John Yellowless, Tensler, Sask. 8-2

PEARL GUINEAS, \$3.00 PER PAIR. NELSON Braden, Poplar Point, Man.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, April and May hatched, toms, 20 and 22 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$5.00. All beautiful straight-backed, well built birds. Also pure-bred Toulouse geese, ganders, \$7.00; geese, \$5.00. Good birds. Latimer Brothers, Benson, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$5.00, two for \$9.00, big stock Pekin drakes, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$10.50; hens, \$6.00. From 20-pound hens, mated to 42-pound tom, 20-day offer. Toulouse ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. Mrs. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, strictly not in-bred, extra large birds, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Archibald Macdonald, Guernsey, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED M. B. TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00, two years, \$10, \$12; hens, \$5.00; Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; drakes, \$3.50; sire, ten pound. Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE AND BOUR-bon Red turkeys. Ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; hens and toms, \$5.00 each. F. G. Ryan, Nings, Man. 8-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE, healthy birds, \$9.00. George Leask, Marcelin, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$3.50; toms, \$4.50; large white ducks, \$2.00. H. A. Mack, Redvers, Sask. 9-2

BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; TOULOUSE geese, \$5.00; Pekin drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Wm. Hincks, Penzance, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TURKEY TOMS, 23 pounds, \$8.00 each. David Whitelaw, Hart, Sask. 9-4

PURE-BRED HOLLAND TOMS, 25 POUNDS, \$8.00. Ray White, Clearholm, Alta. 9-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; from prize stock. Mrs. Craig, Govan, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVER-sity strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Arthur Nelson, Wilcox, Sask. 9-2

WHITE HOLLAND TWO-YEAR-OLD TOMS, \$8.00; one-year-old, \$6.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Kampwirth, Windthorst, Sask. 9-2

(Continued on next page)

LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE AND GANDERS, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Robert Jones, Glenora, Sask.

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. E. Dahlin, Box 133, Norquay, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 to 24 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 to 14, \$6.00. May hatch. Mrs. Ira Nowels, Fillmore, Sask.

PURE-BRED BLACK BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 12 pounds or more, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS - TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Toms, 20 pounds, beautiful birds. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask.

BRONZE GOBBLETS, MAY HATCH, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; 1921 toms, \$8.00. Hardy or Alliance. James Gascoyne, Battleford, Alta.

PURE TOULOUSE GEESSE, EITHER SEX, extra large birds, \$5.00. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

SELLING - PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Jas. Mulligan, Watrous, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00. W. D. McLeod, Ruthilda, Sask.

WHITE CHINA GEESSE, 4.00; GANDERS, \$6.00; toms, one male, two females, \$13. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY hens, University strain, from a 45-lb. tom, \$5.00. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta.

SELLING - PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Toulouse geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE BONED toms, \$8.00. Order early. George Dobson, Morla, Sask.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EXHIBITION stock, ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00. Mrs. Edward Kerton, Bladworth, Sask.

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$5.00 each. R. Sandcock, McTaggart, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$5.00; toms, \$7.00. Eggs in season. Three frats, Saskatoon, 1922. James Wallace, Borden, Sask.

SELLING - BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$5.00 each. Alex. Marten, Wapella, Sask.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, PRIZE WINNERS, \$3.00. J. Barker, Traynor, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLETS, \$8.00; HENS, \$6.00. Mrs. R. Tiede, Marquette, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 POUNDS, \$8.00. Mrs. Joe Harrower, Watrous, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7.00. A. J. King, Box 80, Liberty, Sask.

FOR SALE - TOULOUSE GEESSE, EITHER SEX, \$5.00. Mrs. B. Williams, Melfort, Man.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$5.00, either sex. Mrs. Geo. C. Wilson, Hanley, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

HEAVY - LAYING AND WHITE BARRED Rocks. Better stock, better value. White Rocks, "Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada" (290 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

40 PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Sired by first and champion Provincial Show, a \$25 bird. Splendid barring, from exceptional winter layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

SELLING - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from government approved bred-to-lay flock, selected and banded by government poultry expert. Bred from best laying strains obtainable, \$4.00 and \$3.00 each; \$3.50 and \$2.50 for two or more. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.

BARRED ROCKS - THE INVINCIBLES - 600 satisfied customers, exhibition cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50 up; 261 egg-line, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00 up. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask.

SELLING - PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from first prize winners for two years, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Jno. N. Hanson, Rainier, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS - OUR FLOCK IS APPROVED, your guarantee of disease-free, high production stock. Few certified cockerels left at \$3.00. Hatching eggs at reasonable rates. H. Beaumont, Cordova, Man.

SELLING - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair, Man.

SELLING - PURE-BRED DARK BARRED ROCK cockerels, well marked, exhibition strain, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. Mrs. John Sinclair, Congress, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large, well marked, from splendid winter layers, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, RINGLET strain, bred from first and second prize winners, Asquith, Saskatoon falls, \$2.00 to \$5.00. W. J. Downey, Asquith, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS - SELECTED WINTER layers and Manitoba Agricultural College cockerels of over 200-egg stock, \$1.50, 15 eggs; \$9.00, 100. Ellsby Bros., Throne, Alta.

SELLING - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large birds, from University heaviest winter laying strains, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GUILD'S eggs direct. Fine egg type, 7 1/4 to 8 1/4 pounds. Sisters laid throughout January \$5.00. Photos sent. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM best laying strains, none better, \$2.50 each. C. W. Smith, Wilkie, Sask.

EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man.

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicoll Brothers, Stintala, Sask.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man.

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, choice stock, \$2.50 and \$3.00. A. Coupland, Palmer, Sask.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50. Edna Bond, Trux, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS - FROM FIRST PRIZE stock, cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Mrs. Jno. Ruste, Wainwright, Alta.

SELLING - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Brome grass seed, ten cents pound, bags extra, 20 cents. Ed. Wilson, Blenfa, Sask.

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, good laying strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask.

LARGE ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, three dollars; two, five dollars; good value. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. J. W. Kennedy, Saltecoats, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH, \$5.00 pair. Mrs. Hickman, Isabella, Man.

LOVELY BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKER- els, from good winter layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, weighty, vigorous, well marked \$3.00. J. C. McDermott, Hazelridge, Man.

SELLING - PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, April hatched, \$2.50; two, \$4.00. Wm. Johnston, Gladstone, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, one large birds, \$2.50. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask.

SELLING - PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, best laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask.

PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY" Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta.

CHOICE PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock cockerels, \$2.00. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta.

Wyandottes

SELLING OUT MY FAMOUS CONTEST WIN- ning stock, large, true type, pure White cockerels, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50. John McChene, Borden, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM winners at egg contest in Manitoba and Connecticut, \$2.25 each. Mrs. Osborne, Blrnie, Man.

TRAP-NESTED WHITE WYANDOTTES, winter layers, choice cockerels, \$2.00; two for \$3.00. Eggs in season. Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Not one complaint last year. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask.

PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, vigorous, healthy birds, Martin's 200 to 262-egg strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin University strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Dempsey, Heward, Sask.

SELLING - PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, noted Dean strain from Vancouver Island, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. Mrs. Greig, Myrtle, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTER, full brother to my pen at Indian Head laying contest, \$4.00; two, \$7.50; pullets, \$2.50 each. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask.

SELLING - WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from government selected stock, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction or money back. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SELLING - PURE-BRED ROSE COMB SILVER- laced Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; Bronze turkey hens, \$4.00 each. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man.

SELLING - PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin strain, May hatch, \$1.75 each. Mrs. Fred Gruenerud, Broderick, Sask.

PURE-BRED, SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Horace Wilcox, Parkburg, Sask.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00. O. T. Gamey, Strathclair, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE, MARTIN GUILD'S strain, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets and hens, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Louise Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask.

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00, five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaakiwin, Alta.

CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels from real winter layers, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Graham, Markinch, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Royal strain, \$2.00. Mrs. W. N. Tudor, Davidson, Sask.

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Ralph Kramer, Midale, Sask.

Leghorns

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; hens, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance, Alta.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, \$2.00 each. The leading Barron strain of Western Canada. Richard Defts, Findlater, Sask.

JUST ARRIVED FROM FERRIS, A 300 STRAIN cockerel, heads government tested pen, eggs, \$3.00; other pens, \$2.00 per 15; cockerels, \$3.00, from 300-egg cockerels. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, from high record trap nest stock, selected from 200. Six only, \$5.00 each. W. F. Sibbald, Conquest, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, 3.00 each, good birds; pullets, laying, \$2.00. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reaburn, Man.

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.50 each, of good laying strain and exhibition quality. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK AND White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Karl Hult, Waseca, Sask.

SELLING - S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each; two, \$2.50. W. R. Brockinton, Elva, Man.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask.

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes: 76 pullets averaged 209 in 12 months. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

SELLING - SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 each. M. McIver, Limerick, Sask.

SELLING - PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. W. F. Collyer, Wetwyn, Sask.

WHITE S. C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. Merle Edwards, Chedoke, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00; three, \$5.00. Jas. Currie, Viking, Alta.

Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTONS - CHOICE COCKERELS, large, vigorous birds, weighing eight to ten pounds (Yellowlegs and Hoffman strain), \$5.00 each; two for \$9.00; one-year-old cock, over 11 pounds, \$7.50. W. Beachell, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE - WHITE ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. Peter Cropp, Gerald, Sask.

FOR SALE - BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, McArthur strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Eggs for hatching. C. P. Klombies, Lashburn, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTONS - ALL OUR PRIZE WIN- ning stock for sale. Singles and pens. Send for list. McArthur Farms, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg.

CHOICE EGG-STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, eight and nine pounds, \$2.50 each; record birds, \$4.00. Plainy Range Poultry Farm, Big Valley, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from prize stock, \$3.00 and \$4.00; young hens, \$1.50. Eggs in season. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask.

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTONS, COCK- erels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.25. Mrs. Henry Glefer, Driver, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, laying strain, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, first prize winners, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$2.00. Jas. Hood, Castor, Alta.

Anconas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA, SHEP- pard strain, cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50; hens, \$1.00. Milo Yearous, Cadogan, Alta.

Minorcas

SELLING - PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA cockerel, also White Minorca cockerel, \$2.50 each. Chris Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

25 ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA PULLETS, \$2.00 each. R. Graham, Govan, Sask.

Rhode Islands

FOR SALE

S. C. Rhode Island Reds Barred Plymouth Rocks 100 Breeding Males from high-producing birds, \$4.00 each.

Day-old Chicks - April 15 to June 1, 30c each. After June 1, 20c each.

Hatching Eggs from stock with R.O.P. records over 175 eggs, \$4.00 per setting of 15; three settings, \$10. Flock matings, \$2.00 per setting of 15; \$10 per 100.

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM STRATHMORE, ALTA.

BRED-TO-LAY RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, both combs, red to the skin, \$3.00 each. Eggs in season. My pullets won three firsts and three seconds at the laying contest, Indian Head. Eggs from this pen, \$5.00 per 15 and \$2.50, utility. Mrs. N. A. Dane, Heward, Sask.

HOME OF THE RHODE ISLAND REDS - MY Reds won more prizes than any Reds in the West, winning over 140 this season, utility and exhibition, including 22 at Provincial Show, B.C., January, 1923, 200 bred-to-lay Rose and Single Comb cockerels, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00; baby chicks, \$35 100. R. N. Clerke, Box X, Vernon, B.C.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, exhibition laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; cocks, \$4.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels at \$3.00 each, Saskatchewan University heavy-laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM my Saskatchewan prize winners, good laying strain, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE Comb, fine colors, extra laying strain, government approved, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, good color and type for breeding or show, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10 each. Geo. A. Goeglein, Tofield, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, beautiful large dark red birds, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; choice pullets, \$3.00. C. Deer, Canora, Sask.

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assinibola. Write wants, Gordon, Transcona, Manitoba.

SELLING - PURE R.I.R. COCKERELS, EITHER comb, good quality. Order early, get the best, \$2.50. George McIntyre, Sandford, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, fine color, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Crak, Sask.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND dark Red cockerels, laying strain, \$3.50; two, \$6.00. W. Cassan, Medora, Man.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, exhibition and laying strain, \$3.00 each. A. J. Smith, Tessier, Sask.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, LAY- ing strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, laying strain, April hatch, \$2.00, \$3.00. Robert Haine, Macklin, Sask.

Black Langshans

PEDIGREED BLACK LANGSHAN PULLETS, \$2.00 each. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask.

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELDS' LICE KILL - THE VENT. TREAT- ment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or money refunded. If dealer cannot supply genuine Stanfields, order direct. Tube treats 200 birds, 50 cents. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING - STANDARD RELIABLE INCUBA- tor, good condition, 120 eggs, \$20; also successful 20-egg, \$15. Harry Room, Davin, Sask.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

WOLFHOUNDS - CATCHERS, KILLERS OR trailers. Some registered Russian wolfhounds, registered greyhounds and foxhounds. Get a foxhound to hunt or scent with your killers. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

PERSIAN CATS (SIX MONTHS) - PURE-BRED Males, one white; one, orange; females, one white, one black; two, tabby, \$15 each. Something that the neighbors haven't got. They are beauties. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

FOR SALE - ONE GREYHOUND, NINE months old, very fast, \$25; also old dogs, guaranteed killers. Apply Ralph Northrop, Glenavon, Sask.

IRISH RETRIEVER PUPS, MALE, THREE months old, \$15 each. C. N. Clindlin, Midale, Sask.

SNAP - TWO THREE-QUARTER GREYHOUND, quarter Irish, 28-inch, 31-inch, fast, real killers. \$50 pair. Willow Park Kennels, Venn, Sask.

SELLING - FOX TERRIER GOPHER PUPS, Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels. Fred Congdon, Newdale, Man.

WANTED - ONE PAIR OF BLACK FOXES, Chas. Studham, Dugald, Man.

WOLFHOUNDS - SIX MONTHS OLD, \$12 PAIR, Elmer Larsen, Strome, Alta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS Wholesale Car Lots For Sale - Poplar, white, seasoned bodied, No. 1 grade, \$3.50 per cord; Spruce, dry bodied, \$4.75 per cord; Tamarac, sound, heavy, \$6.00 per cord. Fence Posts, 4 to 5 ins. by 7 ft., 12c each; 5 to 6 ins. by 7 ft., 9c each. All prices f.o.b. my shipping points. Wire or phone your orders at my expense. DAVID WOOD, TEULON, MAN.

OAK LUMBER (ROUGH) FOR REPAIR WORK, Excellent for dougltries, reaches, etc. Any dimensions. You'll buy at very low prices. Special prices on car loads. Write, stating dimensions and quantity required. Ben Richardson, Beaver, Man.

CAR LOAD DRY POPLAR POLES FOR WOOD, etc., delivered at any C.P.R. station in Saskatchewan for \$95; \$25 cash with order, balance on delivery. J. W. Hutchison, Spalding, Sask.

FOR SALE - GOOD DRY POPLAR, \$2.75 CORD, f.o.b. Eldersley, Sask. Apply H. Goulet, Eldersley, Sask.

CORDWOOD - POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CORDWOOD - SEASONED WHITE POPLAR, \$3 25, f.o.b. Arbog. Box 64, Arbog, Man.

CEDAR POSTS - CAR LOTS, DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Soliqua, B.C.

SEEDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

NORTHERN-GROWN SELECTED SEED—
Registered Victory oats, third generation, heavy,
pure sample, price \$3.25 bag of three bushels.
Manchurian barley, pure, heavy sample, not
registered, \$2.35 bag of two bushels. My work is
to grow good seed. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man. 9-2

REGISTERED WHEAT—DR. WHEELER'S 10B
Marquis, absolutely pure, full score for purity in
field inspection. Every bag inspected and sealed
by Seed Growers' Association. First generation,
\$4.25 bag; second generation, \$3.25 bag. W. R.
Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 7-5

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS—WE ARE IN
the market to buy several car loads registered and
improved Victory and Banner oats. Must be
absolutely free from wild oats. Send us at least
two-pound sample. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd.
Wilcox, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—"MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED
wheat, first generation, limited quantity, pure,
choice, absolutely clean, from university Elite
stock, government field test 97, germination 97.
Information and price, Thos. C. Bennett, Laura,
Sask. 8-6

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND
generation, second prize Chicago International,
\$1.75 per bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Wilford Meldrum, Raymond, Alta. 9-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS, FIRST AND SECOND
generation, registered, \$2.00 and \$1.60 bushel.
Cleaned, sacked and sealed. Norman Fisher,
Sedalia, Alta. 9-4

CHOICE REGISTERED MARQUIS, 100 PER
cent, pure, \$1.75 bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SEED GRAIN.
Prices to suit the times. Thos. Morison, Argyle,
Man. 2-8

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RUBY WHEAT,
third generation, \$5.00 per two-bushel bag. C.
Billy, Millwood, Man. 9-2

SELLING—VICTORY OATS, FIRST PRIZE,
registered, \$1.25. R. Harrison, Ardrossan, Alta.

Various

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown
Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed.
Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors
interested in purchasing high quality seed, and
we will send you one of our Farmer's Record
and Account Books. Send this clipping with
your letter.

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USE CAMPBELL'S SEEDS

TESTED for Western Canada climatic condi-
tions and proven by TEST THE BEST IN
THE WEST. Vegetable and flower seeds, nursery
stock and perennials. Write today for our 1923
seed and plant catalogue.

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL & SEED CO.
224-A 8th AVE. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

Seager Wheeler's Descriptive
Seed Booklet

Don't delay ordering your
seed requirements. Before
buying seed grain consider my offerings. My
Early Triumph and Supreme and other grains are
all first generation seed, registered or not regis-
tered, as desired, at prices lower than ever offered
before. I expect an early spring. Send for my
booklet—NOW.

SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTERN, Sask.

Glencarnock Northern Grown Seeds

WE are specializing in early maturing Northern
Grown Corn, Sunflower, Alfalfa, and White
Blossom Sweet Clover Seed, and believe, after our
years of experience with these different crops in
Manitoba, we are in a position to supply you
with the seed that will give you the best results
under Western Canada conditions. JAMES D. Mc-
GREGOR, Glencarnock Stock Farms, BRANDON.

SEED GRAINS, ETC.—SECOND GENERATION
Marquis, \$2.10; Fife, \$1.90; Kubanka, \$1.75;
Acme, \$2.75; Kota, attractive prices; Prolific oats,
\$1.60; Abundance, registered, \$1.10; Hubam, \$3.9
bushel; millet, \$5.50; sweet clover, \$11.50; brome,
\$12.50 cwt. Can supply every want. Gopher, rat,
mice virus, spreads contagion, highly recom-
mended, \$2.50, \$5.00 mailed. Broatch Seed,
Moose Jaw, Sask. 9-2

DO NOT BUY FIELD SEEDS UNTIL YOU GET
our 1923 descriptive booklet. It is free on request.
We are specializing on early-maturing, northern-
grown corn, sunflower, alfalfa and White Blossom
sweet clover seed. Also handling grass seed, wheat,
oats, barley, etc. Write today for all information.
You will find our booklets full of interest. James
D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon,
Man.

KUBANKA WHEAT (AMBER), WITHSTANDS
rust and soil drifting better than Marquis, \$1.20
per bushel. Leader oats, from crop yielding 80
bushels per acre, 60 cents per bushel. Victory
oats, very heavy cropper, 60 cents per bushel.
All grown from highest priced company seed and
absolutely clean. Bags extra. Harry Peske,
Alexander, Man. 6-4

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST
generation, from registered seed. Also quantity
genuine Spring Rye seed, free all noxious weed
seeds and wild oats, recleaned, ready for drill.
Prices, samples on request. Frank Jellis, Marshall,
Sask. C.N.R. 7-5

KUBANKA, DURUM, BURBANK'S, QUALITY
wheat, World's Wonder, Minnturkey, Alberta
Red Bark barley, Mammoth and Leader oats,
Premier flax. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane,
Harrowby, Man. 7-7

SELLING—SMALL CAR BANNER OATS, 42
pounds per bushel, mill run, 45 cents. Also choice
Golden Millet seed, cleaned, no noxious weeds,
\$3.85 per 100. Bags included. Wm. J. Shaw,
Imperial, Sask. 9-3

Wheat

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT
LANG'S Strain, grown on our own Seed Farms
at Indian Head in 1922 and sold direct to
growers in lots of two bushels and over. First
Generation, registered, at \$2.50 per bushel, sacks
free. Second Generation, registered, at \$1.85
per bushel, sacks free. Also No. 1 Seed Marquis
(grown from Registered Seed.) in bulk, car lots,
re-cleaned for drill, at \$1.25 per bushel, or smaller
lots at \$1.35 per bushel, sacked. Terms f.o.b.
Indian Head. Cash with order, or deposit and
balance draft against bill of lading. Special
price to County Agents, Grain Growers' Associa-
tions, Co-operative Associations, Agricultural So-
cieties, Seed Centres and Group Farmers and on
car lots of Registered Seed. ANGUS MACKAY
FARM SEED CO. LTD., INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

SELLING—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT,
second and third generation, clean, pure and true
to type, price \$1.40 per bushel, sacked. Also
improved Banner oats, clean, plump sample, price
55 cents per bushel, sacked. Gordon Lintott,
Raymore, Sask. 5-5

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS
of 13 years careful hand selection as member of
the C.S.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70
bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag;
not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott,
Raymore, Sask. 1-6

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, FIRST YEAR,
grown from McFayden's pure seed, \$1.25; clean
Mensury barley, pure, 65 cents, bags extra; White
Blossom Sweet Clover, extra good, bagged, ten
cents. Jas. Good & Son, Fillmore, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—250 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT,
cleaned, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Cockshutt
plow, stubble and breaker bottoms, \$30. Robert
Davidson, Delburne, Alta. 8-2

RUBY SEED WHEAT, CLEANED, MATURES
in 80 days, rust resisting, therefore better grade,
better price, \$1.40 bushel, bags extra. Clem
Deer, Canora, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—WHEELER'S THIRD GENERATION
Marquis, price \$1.50 bushel; also pure Red Bobs
Supreme, \$1.50 bushel; bags included. Chas.
Grant, Edam, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—SUPREME WHEAT, NO. 1, CLEAN-
ed, two bushels sacked, \$2.80. Special price by
car lot. Geo. W. Holroyd, Warner, Alta. 9-2

EARLY TRIUMPH, EARLIEST AND HEAVIEST
yielder, cleaned, two-bushel bags, \$4.00, f.o.b.
Davis, Sask. F. White, 328 McGee St., Winnipeg.

KUBANKA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.50 BUSHEL,
sacks extra. Sample sent, 10 cents. C. A. Part-
ridge, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-4

DR. SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIVE WHEAT—
Beautiful sample, \$1.75, bagged. S. V. Cowan,
Waldeck, Sask. 9-5

KUBANKA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.30 BUSHEL,
sacks extra. Wm. Hargreaves, Moosomin, Sask. 8-3

KUBANKA WHEAT FOR SALE,
\$1.25, cleaned, f.o.b. Windthorst, Sask. Sacks
extra. S. Hampton, Windthorst, Sask. 7-3

RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM
Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.60,
f.o.b. Tugaska. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask.

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, PLUMP, PURE
and clean. Price \$1.25; bags extra. H. A. Meyer,
Gilbert Plains, Man. 6-4

RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED,
\$1.40 bushel. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL,
E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 511f

KUBANKA WHEAT, McFAYDEN'S STOCK,
\$1.25. G. Eby, Phippen, Sask. 9-3

Oats

CHOICE AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN
from registered seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked; also
Banner oats, car lots, 60 cents; small lots, 75 cents.
Shipped on approval. W. F. M. Cummins, Strath-
clair, Man. 9-5

SELLING—WISCONSIN OATS, BETTER
yielder by from 10 to 30 bushels per acre in two-
year test than Banner or Victory. Four bushels,
\$5.00. Write Welch Farm, Marquette, Man. 6-5

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS GOLD RAIN SEED
oats, virtually free from noxious weeds or foreign
grain, government germination 98, 60 cents bushel,
f.o.b. G. M. Whiteley, Irma, Alta.

SIXTY-DAY OATS, FEBRUARY ORDERS,
60 cents bushel, sacked. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 8-5

SELLING—2 C.W. FEED OATS, BALED HAY.
Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-11

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS—HEAVY YIELDER,
small quantity sows acre, choice, \$2.00, bagged.
S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS,
heavy and practically free from weeds, 50 cents
bushel. D. Chambers, Eyebrow, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS RECLEANED IMP-
proved Banner oats, 55 cents bushel. R. A.
Robertson, Aylesbury, Sask. 9-4

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, SACKED,
ready for drill, 85 cents bushel. Frank Mead,
Ogema, Sask. 6-6

SEED OATS—CAR LOAD PURE AMERICAN
Banner, from registered seed, 55 cents bushel.
D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR SEED OATS, GOLDEN
Rain, 45 cents per bushel. Sample on request.
Fred Kopp, Quill Lake, Sask.

THE NEW GERLACH OATS, NORTHERN
grown, from university seed, \$1.00 bushel; new
bags free. Arthur Hawksworth, Canwood, Sask.

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, 85
cents per 34-pound bushel; bags extra. J. H.
Hawes, Drake, Sask.

SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS GOLDEN RAIN
oats, cleaned, 60 cents, f.o.b. Portreeve. Sample
on request. Orwell Nairn, Portreeve, Sask. 9-2

BANNER SEED OATS—YIELDED 60 BUSHELS
of new land, 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Emerson.
Send sacks. M. B. Knowles, Emerson, Man.

LEADER OATS, 55 CENTS BUSHEL, P.
Ashern, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—CAR CLEAN SEED OATS, 50 CENTS
bushel. Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS.
Apply Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 5-5

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, \$1.00 BUSHEL,
bags extra. E. M. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask.

Flax

PREMOST FLAX—SEED GUARANTEED PURE,
clean, \$3.00, f.o.b. Tugaska, Sask. T. W. Russell,
Tugaska, Sask.

Barley

SELLING—1,200 BUSHELS SIX-ROW TREBI
barley, germination 98 six days, fourth prize winner
at Edmonton, \$1.00 per bushel. Jno. N. Hanson,
Rainier, Alta. 8-2

SELLING—TWO CARS BARK'S BARLEY,
seed purchased from Steele, Briggs Company,
55 cents bushel, car lots, Bredenbury, Sask. G. H.
Vickers. 9-5

SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED AND
sacked, 75 cents bushel. Jno. Buckle, Rosser,
Man. 9-5

SELLING—BLACK HULLESS BARLEY, 60
pounds to the bushel, \$1.25, sacked, f.o.b. North
Port. G. A. Dunbar, North Port, Sask. 8-4

BARK BARLEY, 85 CENTS PER BUSHEL,
cleaned and sacked. Halldorson Bros., Elfron,
Sask. 7-6

CHOICE QUALITY BARK BARLEY, RE-
cleaned, 85 cents, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck,
Sask. 9-5

SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, RECLEANED, 60
cents, sacks extra. Eldon Clark, Springfield, Man.

SELLING—MENSURY BARLEY, R. E. BAR-
ber, Argyle, Man. 6-5

SELLING—MENSURY SEED BARLEY, 65
cents. Milton Donogh, Griswold, Man. 6-3

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED, 80 CENTS
per bushel. Send bags. William C. Maers,
Holdfast, Sask. 9-4

Grass Seed

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER SEED
SELLING—Annual White Blossom variety, \$50
bushel; 10 lbs., \$6.00; less than 10 lbs., 70c
per lb. Prepaid any station or post office. Bags
free. Cash with order.
A. JARVIS, P.O. Box 33, AURORA, ONT.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—
Grown and carefully selected for five years in
Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents
pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included.
W. G. Hill & Son

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
Saskatchewan grown, recleaned, hulled, scarified,
ten cents pound, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask., bags in-
cluded. L. H. Whitehead.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN
Saskatchewan for ten years, never winter killed.
Free from weeds, cleaned, scarified, ten cents
pound, f.o.b. Watrous, Sask.; sacks included.
R. G. Snell. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN
from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on
fallow, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents
per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinaluta, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET
clover, Saskatchewan grown, hulled, cleaned,
100 pounds, \$10, bags included. James Stephenson,
Alida, Sask. 8-5

RED, ALKIE AND MIXED CLOVER SEEDS,
genuine northern grown, direct from the growers.
Prices right. Kenora District Co-operative Clover
Seed Growers' Association, Oxdrift, Ont. 7-6

SELLING—GOOD, CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED,
government tested, germination 95, ten cents per
pound, bags free. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains,
Man. 7-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM
noxious weeds, \$7.00 100 pounds, cleaned and
bagged. No better seed at any price. Wilfred
Jones, Invermay, Sask. 7-5

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERN-
ment seed, cleaned and sacked, seven cents per
pound, f.o.b. Roche Perce, Sask. Joseph Brink-
worth, Roche Perce, Sask. 4-6

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, CLEANED,
scarified, 50 cents pound, prepaid. R. Currie,
Thornhill, Man. 6-4

HULLED, CLEANED, SCARIFIED WHITE
Blossom sweet clover seed, 8 1/4 cents pound. A.
Jolley, Minota, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, NINE
cents pound, bags included. Ed. Nichol, Truax,
Sask. 5-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
seed, cleaned, hulled, \$9.00 hundred, bags in-
cluded. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 7-4

SELLING—3,500 POUNDS J. P. LOEWEN, LOWE FARM,
3 1/2 cents pound. J. P. Loewen, Lowe Farm,
Man. 7-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
ten cents pound, bags included. Sample on request.
B. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask. 7-5

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, AT TEN
cents pound, sacks extra, f.o.b. Nalcam. Henry
Loynes, Lac Vert, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—PRIZE BROME SEED, CLEANED,
bagged, free from noxious weeds, price ten cents.
Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED,
free weeds, \$4.45 100, sacks included, f.o.b.
Tompkins, Sask. August Chourard. 8-4

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM,
cleaned and scarified, \$10 per 100 pounds, bags
included, f.o.b. Munster, Sask. Jos. Bonas. 8-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED, HEAVY
seed, no noxious weeds, bags included, eight cents
pound. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 9-5

MILLET SELLING AT \$3.50 PER 100, COM-
mon variety, equally as good as hay and corn for
cattle. J. F. Swanton, Sperling, Man. 9-5

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE
Blossom, ten cents pound. R. J. Taylor, Hartney,
Man. 9-6

BROME GRASS SEED, EVERLASTING PAS-
ture, clean, ten cents per pound. Jno. A. Young,
Kisbey, Sask. 9-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD RYE GRASS SEED,
Box 38, Traynor, Sask.

FOR SALE—GRIMM ALFALEA SEED, 35
cents pound. Jas. Layland, Elm Creek, Man. 9-2

NURSERY STOCK

COTTONWOOD CUTTINGS—THE TREE THAT
has transformed the Western states into park
regions. 75c. 100. P. Ashern, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)—
50 Everbearing Strawberries, 100 Standard Straw-
berries, three Peonies, 50 Asparagus, seven Hardy
Flowers. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, Box 9,
Taylor Falls, Minn. 4-13

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBER-
ries, pruned for planting. Postpaid \$5.00 per
100. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 6f

HAY AND FEED

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON, RED
Top, Upland, Timothy, prices on request. B. I.
Sigvaldason, Arborg, Man. 5-6

CHOICE UPLAND HAY, \$15 TON, F.O.B.
cars, any quantity. Can supply feed and seed oats.
Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 8-5

SELLING—FINE MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON,
Jhon Kardaynski, Box 82, Arborg, Man. 5-4

OAT SHEAVES, BALED, CAR LOTS, \$12 PER
ton. A. E. Hastings, Maltstone, Sask. 6-4

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

25 HORSE CROSS COMPOUND REEVES EN-
gine, used for threshing only, first set flues still in
boiler, new set free, two water tanks; 40-60
Nicholas-Shepherd steel separator, done about 60
days threshing; Stewart sheaf loader, nearly new
\$3,000 cash. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—10-20 TITAN, HAMILTON PLOWS
and breaker bottoms, Case 15-horse portable
steam engine and tank, Buick model 29 car,
caboose truck, International horse-power hay
press. S. Kirby, Fertile, Sask. 9-2

WILL ACCEPT HEAVY TRACTOR, OR CON-
tract to break 60 acres scrub, as first payment on
quarter or half-section, near Winnipeg; ten years
for balance. T. Turnbull, 205 Scott block, Win-
nipeg. 9-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CATERPILLAR
engine, 40-60, A1 condition, for young horses,
broke or unbroke, or cattle. Box 408, Regina,
Sask. 9-2

SELLING—WATROUS DOUBLE-CYLINDER
steam engine, 22 H.P., first-class condition, \$800.
Fordson with plows or cultivator acceptable as
part payment. W. A. Cohoe, Groulx, Man. 9-3

12-20 EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM TRACTOR,
nearly new. Sacrifice for cash, or exchange for
cattle. G. H. Dunn, Route 3, Portage la Prairie,
Man. 9-3

14-28 AVERY, 24-46 FAIRBANKS SEPARATOR,
plows with both bottoms. Cheap for cash, or will
trade for larger gas or steam threshing outfit.
Wm. G. Kreesy, Kipling, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—EIGHT-HORSE INTERNATIONAL
engine, on skids, good condition, \$100. Thos.
Findlay, Bricecrest, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—STEEL MULE, ALSO THREE-
furrow engine plow, stubble and breaking bottoms,
all good condition. John Robertson, Whitla, Alta.

FOR SALE—MOODY SEPARATOR, FORDSON
will run it, \$250. Hamilton engine range, \$100.
Edward Calm, Mitchell, Alta.

EXCHANGE—BIG "4"-30 ENGINE, IN GOOD
condition, for 20-horse separator or horses and
cattle. E. Foreman, Milestone, Sask. 9-2

WANTED—A 36-INCH SEPARATOR, MUST
be in first-class condition. Have a 28-inch Advance
I will sell or trade. Thos. Thullen, Veteran, Alta. 8-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND 1922 MASSEY,
Harris high-lift, three-disc plow. Box 102, Ogema,
Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—CHAPMAN WELL DRILL ENGINE
and tools, in good condition. C. Heron, Ogema,
Sask. 6-6

ONE SIX-FURROW ENGINE DISC PLOW
and four-furrow rod breaker, self lift. What offer?
Henry Austrum, Mantaro, Sask. 6-7

SELLING—EIGHT-BOTTOM F. AND O. PLOW,
breakers only, fair condition, \$100 here. C. C.
Wager, Federal, Alta. 8-3

WANTED—SEED ATTACHMENT FOR LA
Cross drill, 22 or 24 run.

60-ACRE RIVERVIEW FARM, FURNISHED house, stock, tools. Make money and enjoy life in this fertile district; wheat and grain make farmers independent; everything ready take right over; convenient school, churches and R.R. town; all level chocolate loam tillage; good house with delightful view; barn, granary, etc. Called old country, \$5,500 takes all; six horses, four cattle, poultry, household furniture, full implements, wheat, oats, millet, etc., thrown in if taken soon; less than half cash. Immediate possession. Chas. J. Lundy, Riverhurst, Sask.

BEAUTIFUL FARM HOME, WITH 320 ACRES of best farming land in Western Canada, three miles from Elva, Manitoba; 155 acres cultivated, sharp black loam, level, with lots of good water, and 40 acres hay, partly fenced and exceptional buildings, including large frame house with full basement and furnace, frame outbuildings. Buildings alone cost \$6,000. School handy. \$7,000 takes it. Terms to suit purchasers. Write today. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

CANADIAN FARMERS—SOUTH AMERICA wants you. Rich agricultural land, \$1.00 per acre; no winter; vegetation grows year around; good markets; no taxes; time-payments. Bolivia Colonization Association, 600 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Ore.

IMPROVED FARM, 240 ACRES, COMPLETE with implements and stock if desired, all under cultivation, nine miles from Winnipeg, good buildings and water, \$65 acre. State cash. Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide.

EXCELLENT WHEAT FARM, QUARTER-SECTION, four miles Pelly, famous Swan River district, over 80 acres cultivated, mostly new land, balance light scrub, good water. Price \$2,850. Enquiries answered. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man. 8-3

CHILLIWACK HOME SITES—ON MY RANCH, with different fruits required by family on each lot. Soil and location excellent. F. B. Stacey, Chilliwack, B.C. 8-4

OREGON—WRITE FOR LIST OF BARGAINS in stock, grain, fruit and poultry ranches. Henry Ambler, Realtor, Philomath, Benton County, Oregon.

WANTED TO RENT—SEVERAL 1½ TO 2-SECTION farms. Good buildings. All in cultivation. Swedish farms preferred. Address, Frank White, Craik, Sask.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE or rent farm lands, see or write Watch Land Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo.

SELLING—INTEREST WAIKIKI HOG RANCH, Johns Whitworth College. Enquire Oscar Miller, manager, Spokane, Washington. Box 2131.

FOR RENT—HALF-SECTION, TENANT RE-quired buy equipment. Box 46, Broderick, Sask. 9-2

TO RENT—750 ACRES, 480 CULTIVATED, 250 pasture, five miles from Starbuck, on La Salle River. 165 Mayfair Avenue, Winnipeg. 9-5

IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT. GEO. INNES Co., Innes, Sask. 9-3

HALF-SECTION FOR SALE OR RENT, IN good district. Arthur Atkinson, Hamiota, Man.

FOR RENT—95 ACRES C.P. IRRIGATED farm. C. Hugo Johnson, Lashburn, Sask. 8-4

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Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED NO. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.00 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$6.00 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N.K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 4-2

BEES—ITALIAN—FROM GEORGIA—APRIL and May delivery. Three-frame nuclei, \$7.25; two-pound packages with young queens, \$5.00; full colonies, \$18. Guaranteed satisfaction, safe delivery, freedom from disease. Further information and quantity discounts from J. E. Marchant, Box 1335, Winnipeg. 9-3

PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR STATION. White, 60 pounds, \$14; 120 pounds, \$23. Clover, 60, \$13; 120, \$21.00. Amber, 60, \$12; 120, \$20. In five or ten-pound pails. Buckwheat, 60, \$10; 120, \$16; in 30-pound pails. Larger orders reduced prices. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 6-5

WE PAY FREIGHT—PETIT'S CLOVER HONEY. Lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta, 18 cents pound. Mixed clover buckwheat, 11½, 12½ cents pound, delivered. Quantity discounts. Petit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 7-6

WHY BUY PACKAGE BEES WHEN YOU CAN purchase a full colony in new ten-frame Langstroth hive for \$20? A new bee smoker free with every cash order during February. May delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kildonan, Man. 7-3

OUR CLOVER HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, best that bees can make. 60-pound tin, \$8.00, 60-pound crate five or ten-pound pails, \$8.25. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Thorndon, Ont.

ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP, GUARANTEED absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 30 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N.K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto.

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and ten-pound pails. Only a limited amount left, to clear at \$7.80 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 8-4

FIVE PLACES FOR FIVE EXHIBITS, WIN-nipeg Garden Show—second province. Five and ten-pound pails, 60-pound crates, \$9.00. Guaranteed absolutely pure honey. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 6-6

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE OF SIX ten-pound pails, \$8.25. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont. 8-6

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$5.00; AMBER, \$6.00; Buckwheat, \$5.00 for 60 pounds. Large orders reduced prices. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 9-4

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE—TEN FRAME Jumbo or Langstroth. No disease. New hives. Strong colonies only. H. J. Merkley, 706 Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 7-5

60 POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$8.00. MIXED honey, \$6.00. Wilbur Swayze Dunville, Ont. 6-5

CALDWELL'S A1 CLOVER HONEY IS PURE and delicious, 100 pounds, \$13.50. Caldwell Apiaries, Dundas, Ont. 8-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

MOTHERS! WE SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM OF keeping the whole family neat as a pin—at half the cost. We have a large assortment of men's, women's and children's slightly used clothing. A mother good at sewing can fix many to look like new. Write fully telling me sizes and quantities, also price you want to pay for each. Will ship c.o.d. You inspect at station, if not just what you want send it back. Mrs. Gowdy, 1585 Main St., Winnipeg. 9-9

SELLING—YARN MADE FROM MY OWN wool, \$1.50 per pound delivered; equal in quality to yarn sold at \$2.50 per pound. Two or three-ply, white or brown. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. Young, Fairfax, Man. 9-2

"THE MARKET TREND"—A SEMI-MONTHLY paper on business economics. Forecasts basic commodity markets, including grain, livestock, etc. Sample copy free. 349 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. 9-2

KING BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRU-ments—Our specialty, saxophones and melody cornets. Write for catalog and prices. Wray's Music Store, Winnipeg. 9-5

NOVELTY CATALOGUE FREE—LISTING latest novelties, masquerade supplies, fancy work, books, jewelry, decorative goods, etc. United Sales Co., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN AND A REAL world beyond is shown in Swedenborg's great work on "Heaven and Hell." Over 400 pages. Only 25 cents postpaid. D. W. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 7-9

CHILDREN'S COTTON HATS, 50 CENTS, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wiseton, Sask. 2-10

SELLING—TWO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL vans, with light bob sleighs, good running order, \$50 each, cash. A. R. Smith, Sinituluta, Sask. 5-6

SELLING—VIOLIN AND BOW, 15 DOLLARS; guitar, 15 dollars; automatic rifle, 22, 20 dollars. M. Thompson, Ravenscrag, Sask.

QUIT TOBACCO HAPPILY, INEXPENSIVELY, with pleasant Florida root. Gladly send particulars. Major Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

TWO SHARES UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, fully paid. What offers? Box 146, Windthorst, Sask.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LARGEST COMPANY—RESOURCES \$10,000,000; selling guaranteed toilet articles, spices, extracts, proprietary medicines direct to consumer, standard over 50 years, offers exceptional opportunity to earnest, intelligent men; experience unnecessary; surety required. Write today. The J. R. Watkins Company, Dept. G, Winnipeg, Man. 9-5

HAIR GOODS

SWITCHES MADE FROM YOUR OWN COMB-ings. Prices reasonable. Full line of hair goods carried. Call or write New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

Watch Repairing

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING. C. E. SLATER, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. Country and trade work solicited.

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 4-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Hanbourg, \$3.25; Quessel, \$4.00. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 45-11

TAXIDERMY

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, RUGS, MOUNTED Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 11

PRODUCE

CREAM WANTED—HIGHEST MARKET prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for sweet and sour cream. Correct weights and tests, prompt payment guaranteed. Address, Dept. Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 8-5

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Stick a few whole cloves into a roast of beef before putting it into the oven. The meat and gravy will have a particularly delicious flavor.—Mrs. L.E.

Keep a package of blotters in a handy place so when anything is spilled at the table it can be absorbed immediately. Milk, water, tea, coffee or fruit can be wiped up with no confusion before the liquid has a chance to spread over a large surface. It also saves using a clean table napkin to absorb the moisture.

For cleaning piano keys I use a cloth dipped in milk rather than in water or alcohol. The results are all that could be desired.—Miss R.W.

New Experiments in Inbreeding

Continued from Page 4

fifteen to twenty generations, while it cuts down the size of litters very materially, does not seem to cause the dire results in many other respects which most people have anticipated. Of course in the case of some families which have severe hereditary weaknesses, the result of inbreeding is to bring these weaknesses to the surface and to cause the extinction of the family. On the contrary, there are some families which seem to improve as a result of inbreeding. As the generations go on, the individuals belonging to a family become more and more uniform until they are almost identical in form and function.

While these experiments may modify views previously held in regard to inbreeding, it is not expected that they will lead to any radical changes in the practices followed by those engaged in improving our domestic animals. In the past the men who contributed most to the upbuilding of our popular breeds were the men who used inbreeding as a force to intensify desirable characteristics and eliminate those qualities which were not wanted. The constructive breeders of the future will be likewise the ones who are deft in the use of this creative force, and who know its limitations.

In popularizing information on inbreeding there is the danger that the least educated class of stock raisers, who are usually the ones to over-rate the excellence of their livestock will be tempted to use sires of their own raising, following a false sense of economy. The outcome is a deterioration of an already poor class of stock. For the inexpert, inbreeding is a good thing to leave alone.

Good Season to Dehorn

Dehorning is not a difficult operation and can be successfully performed by any stockman. You indeed have a most excellent variety of saws from which to make a selection for the operation. I rather imagine that the hack saw will be the more suitable—however, there exists a probability that the saw is of such a fine set that it will be gripped by the horn. If this occurs then it may be necessary to resort to the butcher saw.

Saws and clippers are the two common instruments used for this purpose. The clippers are quicker and less painful to the animal, but the saw does not crush the horn as do the clippers, especially in the case of old animals whose horns have become hard and brittle. On the other hand, when the saw is used there is not so much bleeding, as the action of the saw causes the blood vessels to be lacerated, and a clot of blood forms quickly.

Clippers give very good results with young cattle, but with old animals the saw should be used, as the crushing of the hard bone in an older animal causes the bone to sliver, which makes a wound that heals very slowly. The loss of blood from older animals will also be more likely to cause trouble than with younger animals. Although some stockmen prefer using the clippers altogether, it is much safer to use the saw altogether. A desirable compromise would be to use the saw on the hard, brittle horns of the older animals and the clippers on the soft, tender horns of the younger animals.

Avoid Unsightly Stubs

Whichever instrument is used, care should be taken to cut enough of the horn to ensure that unsightly stubs will not grow out. From ½ to ¾ inch of skin should be taken off to ensure this. When this is done the horn-forming cells are probably destroyed, which prevents further growth of horns. If none of the skin is taken off the stubs of horns will grow out and sometimes are almost as effective in hooking as the original horn. Occasionally, too, such a stub will grow down into the eye of the animal, which makes it necessary to perform the operation again.

Cattle should never be dehorned during warm weather, that is, weather that is warm enough to cause danger of the wound becoming infested with maggots. If there is any danger of flies what-

ever, some fly repellent should be applied to the wound immediately after the animal is dehorned. Either coal tar or pine tar is very satisfactory. Both are nonirritating and adhere well to the skin and the wound. Whichever of these is used, if too thick to apply conveniently, may be thinned with fish oil or linseed oil. Either an ordinary paint brush or a swab made by tying a rag on a stick may be used to apply the tar.

The practice of placing a piece of cotton outing flannel over the wound



A good squeeze-gate simplifies dehorning

made by the dehorning, as advocated by some stockmen, usually meets with poor results, except possibly when the cattle are to be turned into fields where they are exposed to burs or to severe winds. In such cases the cloth protects the wound to some extent. Ordinarily it requires too much time and trouble, and not 50% of the cloths will stick after they are put on. The practice of using a hot iron to sear the wound and stop the bleeding is not practicable nor is it necessary.

Sheep on Frozen Alfalfa

Q.—Will sheep be injured by grazing in alfalfa pasture after it has been frozen? Will sheep be injured by grazing alfalfa at any time?

A.—Alfalfa has been used as a summer pasture for sheep quite successfully by many sheep men. An occasional case of bloat occurs where sheep are grazing on green alfalfa. However, the losses incurred from this have not been great enough to discourage most men from grazing alfalfa with sheep. Except for the occasional cases of bloat that have happened, alfalfa makes an excellent summer pasture for sheep.

I doubt the advisability of grazing alfalfa by sheep or any other class of livestock late in the fall after the alfalfa has been frozen, as the freezing, especially if the alfalfa is grazed early in the morning, while the frost is still on it, is apt to cause an increased tendency for the animals to bloat. Grazing late in the fall is also apt to thin the alfalfa down so much that it will winter-kill.

When the printer got an auction sale mixed with the account of a wedding:

Married at the home of the bride's respected residents of Thursday, January 27, Miss Ethel Drinkwater by the reverend 18 head of shorthorns consisting of four bridesmaids dressed in pale blue and carrying calves. They had tulle veils.

Also 46 head of hogs, including the groom's father from North Dakota where he is engaged in missionary work, and is immuned by the double process. They all gathered in the spacious dining-room after the ceremony, and partook of 300 bushels of seed oats, 1,000 bushels of corn, 10 large sacks of millet and alphanth.

The bride is the youngest daughter of one trusty incubator. Capacity 600 eggs, one John Deer five-room cottage, and a trip to Saskatoon, after which they draw 10 per cent. interest from date.

Free lunch at noon.—Exchange.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 23, 1923.

WHEAT—Local markets have been dull during the greater part of the week with little change in price until today, when the market broke 1½c. following Chicago. Liverpool cables daily have reported declining prices there and afloat cargoes being sold in competition with Argentine grain at less than cost of replacement based on current values. The export houses apparently are unable to do any business, and consequently the fact that the producer is holding grain off the market is largely responsible for values holding firm on these markets at the present time. Liverpool importers are directing their attentions more to the Argentine, and are buying in that market to some extent. It is evident that before long our prices must fall or overseas prices rise to a point where business is possible, as North America has still a considerable surplus of wheat to sell. There is nothing at the moment to indicate either rise or fall, a continued decline in overseas markets is bound to have more effect here before very long. Compared with Chicago local values have held up well, the American May delivery being worth just 3½ cents over Canadian as compared with 8c at the beginning of January.

OATS and BARLEY—Dull narrow markets and prices show very little change from a week ago. There is practically no outside interest in these grains and until a broader demand develops price fluctuations will no doubt continue narrow.

FLAX—Fairly active market. May selling as high as \$2.44. Some scattered liquidation noticeably last day or two and prices have eased off nearly 6 cents from the high point.

RYE—Dull with prices working lower in sympathy with weakness in wheat.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Feb. 19 to 24 inclusive					Week Ago				
19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22
Wheat—									
May 115½	115½	115½	115½	114	113½	116	143½		
July 115½	115½	115½	115½	114	114	115½	136½		
Oats—									
May 49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49	49½	50½		
July 49½	49½	49½	49½	48½	48½	49½	50½		
Barley—									
May 59½	59½	59½	59½	58½	57½	59½	68½		
July 59½	59½	59½	59½	58½	48½	59½	67		
Flax—									
May 240½	242½	243½	243½	238½	238½	240½	244½		
July 235	237½	238	237½	233½	233½	234½	241½		
Rye—									
Dec. 85½	85½	85½	85½	84	83½	85½	108½		
July 85	85½	85½	85½	84½	84	85½			

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.21 to \$1.31½; No. 1 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.29½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.26½; No. 2 northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.24½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.22½; No. 3 northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.20½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.22½ to \$1.28½; No. 1 hard, \$1.20½ to \$1.22½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 hard, \$1.16½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.05½ to \$1.08½; No. 1 durum, 98½c to \$1.00½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.03½ to \$1.06½; No. 2 durum, 96½c to 99½c; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.00½ to \$1.05½; No. 3 durum, 95½c to 98½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 68½c to 69c; No. 3 yellow, 67½c to 68c; No. 2 mixed, 67½c to 68c; No. 3 mixed, 66c to 67c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41½c to 42½c; No. 3 white, 40½c to 41½c; No. 4 white, 37½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 59c to 62c; medium to good, 56c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 80c to 80½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.14 to 3.16.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports sale of 419 Canadians. Ontario cattle from 11½c to 12½c per lb., alive and Westerns 10½c to 11½c. Scotch 13½c to 14½c. Irish 12½c to 13½c. Birkenhead no Canadians. Irish 21c to 22c in sink.

London reports 200 dressed sides 18½c to 19½c. Trade slow but firm.

PREPARING FOR THE EXPORTING OF CANADIAN CATTLE

Amongst the ports that will be available for the landing of Canadian cattle in Great Britain, will likely be included Glasgow, Aberdeen, Birkenhead, Bristol, Southampton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester and Cardiff. No announcement has yet been made, however, by the British Ministry of Agriculture in this regard.

The Dominion government is now arranging to provide for the shipping requirements from the Canadian side, such as the obtaining of an export cattle section at each stock yards separate from the accommodation for the general supply; the adoption of a suitable method of tagging, arranging for veterinary inspection and like matters.

The export shippers, represented by the United Farmers Co-operative Company, the United Grain Growers Limited, livestock commission men and livestock brokers, have requested the Department of Agriculture to work out a system under which farmers will be assisted in exporting a class of cattle such as will safeguard the development of our store cattle trade with Great Britain.

WHEAT PRICES									
Feb. 19 to 24 inclusive									
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6			
Feb. 19	112½	110½	107½	102½	96½	89½			
20	112½	110½	107½	102½	96½	89½			
21	112½	110½	108	102½	96½	89½			
22	112½	110½	107½	102½	95½	88½			
23	110½	108½	106½	101	94½	87½			
24	110½	108½	105½	100½	94½	87½			
Week Ago	112½	110½	108	103	96½	89½			
Year Ago	146½	141½	133½	126½	117½	110½			

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, February 19 to February 24, inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE	
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Feb. 19	79½	49½	44½	44½	43½	43½	237½	233½	212½	82½
20	79½	49½	44½	44½	43½	43½	239½	235½	214½	82½
21	79½	49½	44½	44½	43½	43½	242½	238½	215½	82½
22	79½	49½	44½	44½	43½	43½	242½	238½	218½	82½
23	78	48½	43½	43½	42½	41½	237½	233½	213½	81
24	77½	48½	43½	43½	42½	41½	238½	234½	213½	80½
Week Ago	80	49½	44½	44½	43½	42½	236½	233½	212½	82½
Year Ago	104½	50½	47	47	46½	43	243½	238½	214½	106½

The transportation committee, representing the various bodies interested in the exporting of cattle and Dominion Department of Agriculture, is conferring with the various shipping companies so that adequate space on a regular schedule at prices in line with the value of the business may be secured.

The full text of the Importations of Animals Act, 1922, is being given wide publicity in order that producers may become fully acquainted with the conditions under which the British market is available, conditions which render doubly advisable the exporting of only good type steers of weights not less than 1,000 lbs., and animals under three years of age. It is pointed out that unless shipping is undertaken with some sort of uniformity as to quality and supply, the trade will not develop to the extent necessary to make it of general benefit to our livestock industry.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending February 23:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,654; hogs, 5,909; sheep, 916. Last week: Cattle, 1,426; hogs, 1,716; sheep, 322.

From the above comparative statement of receipts during the last two weeks it is obvious that the run of cattle has been tremendously heavy this week, and as there was more stuff on hand than the local market could absorb, and with outside markets weaker, a sharp decline in prices effected all classes. Butcher steers dropped to a point where 5½c would buy the very tops, and the medium to good quality kind sold from 4½c to 5½c, and common ones down to 4c. Stocker and feeder steers held reasonably firm, showing a decline of possibly 25c to 50c per cwt. Fat cows are selling from 3½c to 3¾c per lb., with a few choice ones reaching 3¾c. Good fat heifers are selling from 4c to 4½c, with a few really choice slightly higher. Medium milkers and springers are selling under a slow trade at from \$30 to \$40, while good springer cows are selling as high as \$60 to \$70.

The hog market has fluctuated very little during the week, thick smooths bringing from 9½c to 9¾c, with a 10 per cent. premium over these for select bacon.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue very light and the market is firm, choice lambs bringing from 11c to 12c, and choice sheep from 5c to 7c.

In view of the demand from all parts of the country for permission to split consignments of cattle, part going into the pool and part being sold in the regular way according to the wishes of the shipper, we have decided to modify our plans and make this provision possible. It must be remembered, however, that the decision to split the shipment must be made at the local point and particulars furnished upon arrival.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Good to choice steers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.75
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.50 to 1.75
Choice veal calves	6.50 to 9.50
Common calves	4.00 to 6.00
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

WINNIPEG PRODUCE

The following are approximate prices as reported in the Free Press:

Butter and Eggs—Creamery butter solid, small lots., f.o.b. Winnipeg, 49c to 49½c. Eggs from country merchants, f.o.b. Winnipeg, 34c. Strictly new laid, price to farmers, 38c.

Poultry—(Dressed, f.o.b. Winnipeg). Turkeys, No. 1 stock, 18c to 20c; chickens, over 5 lbs., 16c to 18c; chickens, 5 lbs. and under, 14c to 16c; fowl, over 5 lbs., 16c to 18c; fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 12c to 14c; fowl, under 4 lbs., 8c to 11c; old roosters, 8c to 10c; ducks, 14c to 16c; geese, 15c to 16c.

CALGARY

Receipts today were 285 cattle, 30 calves, 677 hogs and no sheep. Choice steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good, \$4.00 to \$4.75; good to choice heifers, \$3.50 to \$5.00; with two extra choice at \$6.00; medium to good, \$2.75 to \$3.25; choice cows, \$4.25; good, \$3.00 to \$3.75; common, \$2.50; good bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.00; good to choice calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00; good stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.10; common around, \$2.00; good stocker heifers, \$2.50 to \$2.75 and thick smooth hogs, \$9.10 and select bacon, \$10.01 off car weights.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Firm. Dealers quoting producers and country shippers 38c to 40c delivered. Fresh extras are jobbing at 46c to 48c, firsts 44c to 45c. Some States fresh are arriving but the quality is reported to be only poor, with a large percentage of the eggs grading seconds. Last week 11 inspections were made on imports covering 987 cases. Storage stocks are said to be low. Part of a car of storage seconds is rolling Montreal. Poultry—Unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: In Saskatchewan very few fresh are reaching the market on account of the bad weather conditions. A few in the North Battleford section are arriving costing 47½c, these are retailing at 55c. At other points a few United States fresh are going into consumption jobbing at 50c. Storage stocks are reported to be exhausted. Poultry—No movement reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is higher due to lighter receipts from country points and also to the higher cost of B.C. fresh. Dealers are quoting on a graded basis 40c to 45c for extras; 35c to 40c for firsts. Extras are jobbing at 50c; firsts 45c. Poultry—Market unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: The severe weather of the past week has prevented the shipping of fresh by local producers and the trade do not expect any change in the situation until the weather breaks. The storage stocks that remain are being drawn on to supply the demand. Poultry: No business reported.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 80s to 94s, lean 76s to 84s, prime 75s to 84s. American 60s to 76s, quiet. Irish 117s to 130s. Danish 94s to 104s, steady. Further declines in prices are not expected. Danish killings 51,803 head.

Flax and Wheat Together

Albert W. Bizek, Peace River Land- ing, Alta., comments upon the article on growing wheat and flax together which appeared in The Guide issue of December 27. He endorses the idea which he has practiced successfully in Minnesota. From his own experience he offers the following pointers:

"The seeding is done wheat first, the flax being cross seeded about the time wheat is out of the ground. This helps to kill the weeds. When seeding the wheat set the drill for one bushel and a peck, for the flax to be sown crosswise half a bushel to the acre is plenty. I have found that the flax keeps the weeds down and for cutting it is bound very nicely with wheat so that it threshes easier than flax alone. The point I wish to make is this, when putting through the separator, close your cleat or weed sieve under the separator, otherwise your flax will be nearly all under the machine. For cleaning the flax out of the wheat I have used the Albert Holland Fanning Mill, made in Fargo, N.D., which I suppose can be bought in Canada also, or there is one with five revolving sieves which is also good.

"I am going to try wheat and flax

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on a small scale here and my reports will be sent to The Guide in the fall of the year. Some people I know have discontinued growing this crop because the threshers charge eight cents more per bushel for threshing this mixture of grain, but it has its advantages. It is easier to handle and can be stacked nicely, and while growing the flax keeps the ground from drying out around the wheat. Also, when the wheat is well filled, it will not lodge as easily on rich loam as if seeded alone, and if the flax seed is of the Russian strain which grows much taller than the common flax, the farmer will have no trouble.

"I have threshed the Russian flax alone and averaged 28 bushels to the acre in the year 1902 at Lankin, Walsh Co., North Dakota, but the flax went out from there because it had taken out the cream of the land as many farmers did wrong by seeding flax on ground which probably was in flax before. When the Minnesota farmer had corn in one year, flax and wheat was seeded next, or a clover field was plowed over, or a potato field, or new land which was back-setting. This is not done in Alberta.

"Flax seeded with wheat will stand frost better, either when coming out of the ground or in the month of August should there happen to be a light frost. The wheat will not fall a victim to it and if the flax is of the Russian strain it is about two temperature degrees harder than the common flax. In addition to this I might say that the cake layer which forms after a heavy rain, especially on clay land, has killed many a flax crop. Flax comes up in a little hook and if the soil is too heavily crusted it may die before penetrating to the surface. When seeded to wheat the land cannot be crusted as heavily because the night's growing of wheat loosens the ground, and if the flax is seeded later and shallow crosswise, my dear toiler, your flax will pay the hail insurance."

Helping Others to Success

Few of us realize when we tell our experiences in a sort of public way just what may be the result or results. One neighbor's recommendation often has a very far reaching effect. To illustrate what we mean and at the same time to give an example that every farmer will appreciate, we will quote below from the letter of W. H. Mickleborough, R.R. No. 1, Regina, Sask., written just a few days ago: "The reason I chose The Guide as my favorite paper to run an ad. in was, I may say, I read some testimonials of others who had used your paper and they spoke so highly of the results they had received that I considered that what was good for the other fellow would be good for me and so it was—even three times greater than I ever expected, as I have had to answer easily three times the number of orders required to clear out my stock. Furthermore, your paper reaches the homes of so many thousands that the thing is almost certain. I am so well pleased with results that any time I have anything to sell that requires to be brought before the public in a broad way, I certainly shall use your paper, and also use my influence to get others to do the same."

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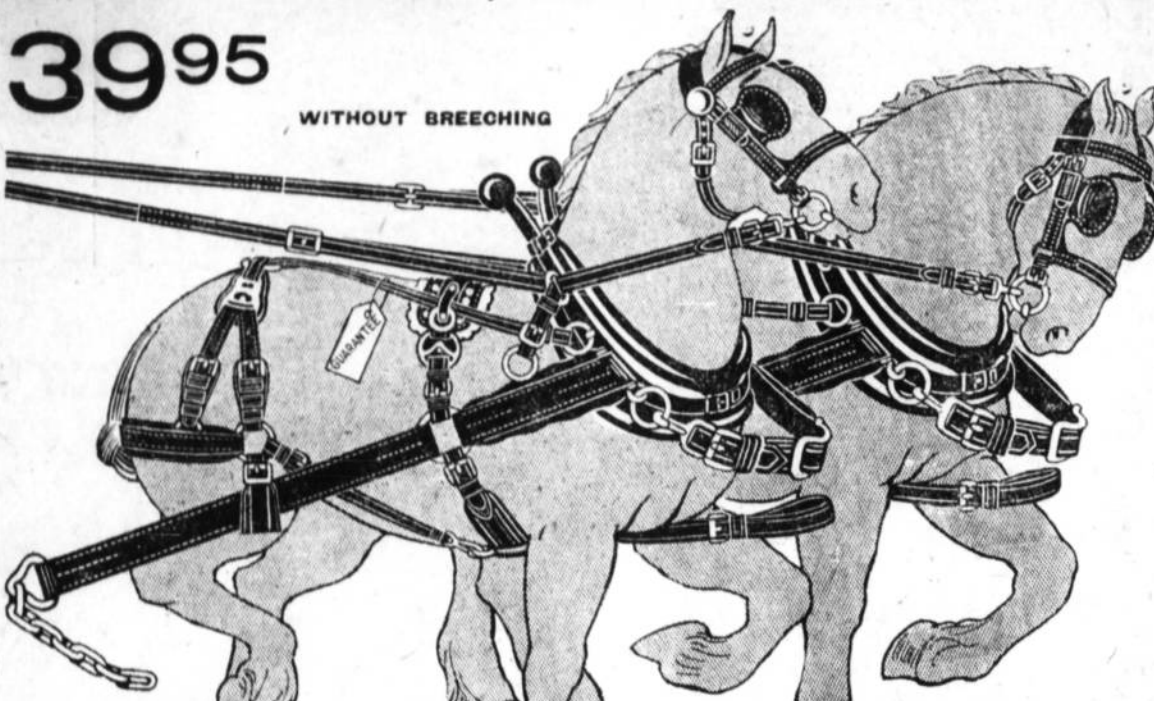
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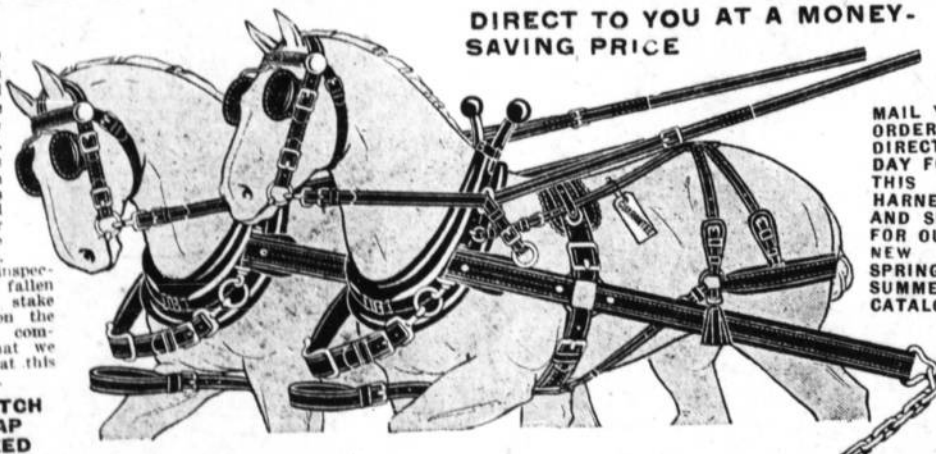
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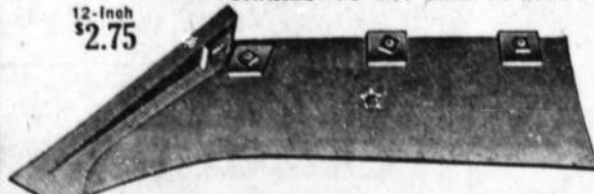
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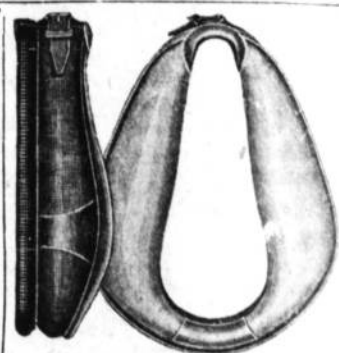
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